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IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERONES and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

INVESTMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES!

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.—This Society offers a safe and profitable investment for large or small sums of money. The funds are lent on the security of Freehold and Leasehold Property.

A Monthly Payment of Ten Shillings for 12½ Years, will secure, at the expiration of that period, the sum of £100, this being more than 5 per cent. interest, together with a Share in the Profits, thereby largely increasing that amount.

Shareholders can prepay their Subscriptions, and receive Discount thereon.

Subscriptions can be withdrawn at any time, with Four per Cent. Compound Interest.

Deposits from £5 to £1,000 are taken by the Society, at an interest of Four per Cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

Freehold-land Shares, £20 each; Monthly Subscription, 4s.

Allotments on the Society's Estates, with Plans of the same, may be had on application.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Number of Shares issued..... 3,672

Money advanced to Members..... £32,816 7 8

A Prospectus will be sent upon the receipt of a Penny Stamp, and a copy of the Rules for Four. All communications to be addressed to

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary,

37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

The SECOND ANNUAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, at RADLEY'S HOTEL, New Bridge-street; the Chair to be taken at SIX o'clock. The Public are invited to attend.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, June 11, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£483,613 4 4	£6,692 11 5	£490,305 15 9
Shares issued.	55,476	415	55,891

VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

25,174, 44,960, 40,332, 35,267, 27,166, 8,538, 26,759, 50,919, 41,064, 37,605, 50,136, 33,347, 4,905, 46,911, 8,345, 47,414, 38,703, 30,289, 45,714, 15,994, 7,595, 26,166, 263, 264, 32,855, 32,856, 55,013, 25,941, 23,570, 35,469, 51,933, 53,872, 48,357, 12,289, 45,600, 49,128, 53,774, 38,268, 54,689, 52,622, 48,396, 21,407, 52,979, 29,483, 54,101, 6,091, 9,995, 30,969, 30,970, 22,098, 44,465, 20,391, 55,063, 39,003.

The shares numbered 10,992, 16,408, 22,569, 7,504, 43,444, 18,525, 10,860, 31,595, 10,737, 49,138, 35,407, and 42,677, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD - LAND SOCIETY.

OFFICES: 14, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

Office Hours from 9 to 5 daily, and on Fridays from 9 to 8.

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* The Directors against whose names an asterisk is placed, together with the President, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees, form the Executive Committee.

Shares, £20 each. Entrance Fee, 1s. per Share; Monthly Subscription, 4s. per Share. No Fines on unentitled Shares. Interest on completed Shares at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Profit on uncompleted Shares at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

Estates have recently been purchased at Clapham, Walthamptow, Tottenham, and Stratford.

Lots on several Estates may be taken immediately by any person on payment of the price of the lots, or by purchasing the right to borrow.

The Estates at Twickenham, Walthamptow, Colchester, and Newport, will be ready for sale on the 27th inst.

A plan of either of the Estates, with the conditions of sale, may be had on application. 109 Estates have been purchased and 66,000 Shares issued.

June, 1853.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	£ 5 10 0	£ 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

PERSONS desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained, combined with perfect security.

Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or sent, post free, on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

7, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London.

KENT MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 6, Old Jewry, London; 5, Waterloo-place, Pall mall; 10, Albion-place, Hyde Park-square; 149, Sloane-street, Chelsea; 8, Cannon-street, Birmingham; and Rochester, Kent.

LIFE.—Most moderate Premiums, half of which may remain unpaid. **ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.** All Profits divisible Triennially among the Assured. Liberty for Foreign Residence and Travel greatly extended. **FIRE.**—Also most reasonable Premiums. Guarantee Fund, £100,000. Last return 25 per cent.—Policies may be effected daily.—Prospectuses, Annual Report, Forms of Proposals, and all other Information, will be supplied upon application, personally or by letter, at the Head Offices, or at any of the numerous Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

GEORGE CUMMING, Manager.

THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c.

48, Gracechurch-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq.

Thomas Castle, Esq.

Wm. Miller Corstey, Esq.

Edward Crowley, Esq.

John Feltham, Esq.

Charles Gilpin, Esq.

Robert M. Holborn, Esq.

Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.

Robert Sheppard, Esq.

William Tyler, Esq.

Charles Whetham, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Jamson, and Co., and the Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

THE THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS MADE UP TO THE 20th NOVEMBER LAST.

Those members who have not yet been informed the result of the Profits assigned to their respective Policies will receive circulars to that effect as soon as possible.

The following are a few of the instances of Bonuses added, and of Reductions in the Premiums, which show, in the former case, additions varying from 50 to 75 per cent. on the premiums paid during the last five years; and as respects the Reductions it will be seen they vary from 6 per cent. to 89 per cent. on the original premiums paid, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy has been in force.

BONUSES.

Years in existence in Nov., 1852.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Amount of Premiums paid in the 5 years ending 20th of November, 1852.	Amount of Bonus for 5 yrs. ending 20th of November, 1852.	Total Amount of Premiums paid.	Total Amount of Bonuses declared.
17	25	2000	£ 220 0 0	£ 165 0 0	£ 385 0 0	£ 469 0 0
	52	500	121 17 6	81 18 0	202 35 6	212 6 0
	24	500	53 19 3	38 9 0	91 28 3	82 19 0
12	63	3000	1123 15 0	643 8 0	1766 13 0	1275 0 0
	21	1000	100 12 6	71 0 0	170 12 6	98 10 0
7	59	100	31 12 11	15 5 0	46 17 6	20 16 0
	23	1000			84 6 8	57 15 0
4	56	100			22 11 0	10 5 0
	18	1000			18 15 10	14 0 0
1	57	500			29 5 5	14 2 0

REDUCTIONS.

Years in existence in November, 1852.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Original Annual Premium.	REDUCTION IN ANNUAL PREMIUM.	Annual Premium now payable.	Reduction in Ann. Premium for the 5 years ending 20th Nov., 1857, being
				From 1847 to 1852.	From 1847 to 1852.	From 1852 to 1857.
17	63	2000	£ 149 16 8	£ 84 15 0	£ 65 1 8	£ 84 15 0
	50	500	22 13 4	9 9 3	12 13 5	9 9 3
	32	300	7 17 9	2 19 1	5 17 8	2 19 1
	58	500	30 8 9	5 7 3	25 11 6	5 7 3
13	32	2000	52 18 4	7 15 0	45 3 4	7 15 0
	59	500	31 12 11	8 5 10	23 6 11	8 5 10
9	28	500	11 18 4	2 14 10	9 3 4	2 14 10
	67	500	45 3 9		18 6 5	26 6 10
5	30	1500	37 13 6		12 5 2	25 8 4
	60	500	32 19 2		2 12 4	30 6 10
1	26	500	11 6 8		0 13 7	11 6 8

The new Prospectuses, together with the last Report of the Directors, are now ready, and may be had on application at the Office.

June 1, 1853.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

ADVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The Assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, the Assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £250,000, and the Income exceeds £136,000 per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On Policies for the whole of Life, one half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—Five Bonuses have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24½ to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent. on the Sum Assured.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's Premium be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next Division on the 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later assurers.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future Bonuses may either be received in Cash, or applied at the option of the assured any other way.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Assurances may be effected for a Fixed Sum at considerably reduced rates, and the Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other Safe Offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are Indisputable except in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, and if the payment of any Premium be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be revived within fourteen Months.

The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons desirous to assure.

Tables of Rates and forms of Proposal, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

WATERLOO LIFE, EDUCATION,

CASUALTY, and SELF-RELIEF ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Statute 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

Subscribed Capital, £400,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 355, STRAND, LONDON.

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William Beresford, Esq., 4, Hare-court, Temple, and Northfleet.

Joseph Bishop, Esq., 5, Crescent, Minorics, and 28, Bedford-square.

Major Robert Ellis (late of the 13th Light Dragoons), Kensington.

George Mitchell, Esq., 34, Thornhill-square, Islington.

Henry Smith, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane, and Muswell-hill.

AUDITORS.—James Andrew Durham, Esq.; Henry Nichols, Esq.; Thomas Paul, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—Edward Baylis, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—John Thomson, M.D., F.L.S.; George Beresford, Esq., F.R.C.S., K.T.S.

STANDING COUNSEL.—W. W. Cooper, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bennett and Paul.

BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.—T. G. Williams, jun., Esq.

LIVERPOOL LOCAL BOARD.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Hilton Halhead, Esq., Merchant.

Robert Bickersteth, Esq., F.R.C.S.

James Bland, Esq., Merchant.

Matthew Gregson, Esq., Merchant.

William Joseph Horsfall, Esq., Merchant.

James Lord, Esq., Merchant.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Alfred Stephens, Esq., 4, Upper Parliament-street.

MANAGER. Mr. Charles Batten, Cuthbert's-buildings, Clayton-square.

FEATURES OF THIS COMPANY.

By the appropriation of profits, a Fund will be created for the Education of Children of qualified Assurers upon Voluntary Principles, also for the relief of qualified Assurers and Shareholders, their Widows and Orphans, by providing Annuities, and Homes or Asylums.

Assurances granted against paralysis, blindness, insanity, accidents, and other afflictions.

Annuities granted. Family endowments. No charge to the assured for policy stamps. Medical men always paid for their reports. Loans granted in connexion with Life Assurance.

Rates of premium moderate.

An unusually liberal commission allowed to Agents.

Detailed Prospectuses on application to the

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

Head Office

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 396.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

QUARRELLING WITH HIS OWN FOOD.

THE General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, held towards the close of last month, suggests so many tempting topics for comment, that nothing but an unusual demand upon our vigilance made by other matters of immediate and passing interest, would have prevailed upon us to keep silence until now. But "better late than never." The character of Parliamentary business during the past week having been almost exclusively secular, we are left at liberty to look beyond the precincts of the New Palace at Westminster for an ecclesiastical subject—and "the sayings and doings" of the Free Church Assembly, although now upwards of a fortnight old, will be still fresh enough, for most of our readers, to admit of dissection.

Were it compatible with our limits, we could wish to pass under review the entire proceedings of that remarkable section of the Presbyterian body north of the Tweed, and to point out the numerous traces which they indicate of the marvellously Judaic character which still, as in the time of John Knox, distinguishes the Scottish type of our common Christianity. Creeds drawn up by the hands of fallible men; regulations which may once have had a meaning, but possess them no longer; observances which have grown into traditions almost as sacred as Scripture itself; and a hard, wire-drawing, metaphysical intolerance, which paralyzes the gentlest and most generous sympathies of the heart, combined, as they are, with rough energy and dogged perseverance, whatever else they may effect, do not, in our judgment, at least, exhibit religion in its most winning or suasive aspects. This, however, it is not our present object to expatiate upon—and we content ourselves with the general remark, worthy, we think, of notice by other religious bodies besides the Free Church, that until the teaching of the Church shall have become less imperative and more loving, and shall express itself more systematically in the apostolic form, "We beseech you," and seldomer in the Papal form of ecclesiastical decrees, the tenor of which is, "You shall," or "You shall not," the power of Christianity to lay hold upon and govern the masses will not be fully developed.

We pass on now to that particular feature of the proceedings of the General Assembly which presents the most striking illustration of the general remark we have ventured upon above. A Mr. Duncan (of St. Boswell's) submitted a motion, the pith of which was that it was incumbent on the Free Church to claim the restitution of all such rights and privileges, and temporal

benefits and endowments, as she had been compelled to surrender—that the present was a favourable time for urging such claim—and that immediate steps should be taken to bring it under the notice of the Crown, the Government, and the Legislature. The more sagacious mind of Dr. Candlish saw, at a glance, that this was a blunder—that any present application to Parliament for endowment without responsibility would recoil upon those who made it with damaging effect—that the policy of the Free Church, in reference to this matter, was to confine its immediate efforts to the inculcation of its principles upon its own members—and that the signs of the times enjoined patience, and admonished her to beware of prematurity, and to "wait a little longer." The prudence of this advice few sane men will be disposed to question. Had it stood alone, and in this shape, Dr. Candlish would not have provoked a single remark from us. But he thought fit, in tendering this counsel, to avenge himself on the necessities by which his darling hope is fettered, by indulging in coarse and violent vituperation of that very principle to which the Free Church owes its being, its vitality, and its power. The following are among the words he is reported to have uttered:—

"For his own part, so far was he from having any inclination to accommodate or modify their practice or their principles to the practice and principles of other non-established churches in Scotland, that he confessed that, in his mind, and he believed in the minds of many of his brethren, the Voluntary principle, as it was called, as it had come out since the disruption, was an infinitely worse thing than they had ever thought it before the disruption [hear, hear]. For his own part, he thoroughly felt that he had got more insight since the disruption, and within these last few years, into the falsehood in principle, and mischief in practice, of the Voluntary doctrine, than ever he had before [hear, and cheers]. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that, on all those great questions which were now agitated touching the religious and secular well-being of the people—such questions as the protection of the Sabbath, or the protection of the purity of the marriage law, or the putting down of endowments to Popery, or the opposing of measures for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Rome, and he might add other difficult questions which they had been called upon to agitate during some years—they had found, uniformly, that this Voluntary doctrine—this Voluntary principle—came in, he feared, as it were, between their friends and the consideration of the question before them on its merits; inasmuch as it very often seemed as if they could not get to the consideration of the question whether it was right or wrong that the State should sanction marriages such as were now sought to be sanctioned; or whether it was right or wrong that the State should protect the Sabbath as they asked the State to protect it, even to the extent of giving all men the freedom, according to their consciences, to worship God on that holy day; they could scarcely get them to look at these questions except through this medium, 'How does it appear upon my Voluntary principle?' [cheers.]

This passage contains, in a small compass, the principal elements of downright infidelity. More than a thousand things that have been sneeringly or malignly said of Christianity as a mere device of priestcraft, these few sentences will tend to beget mistrust of its Divine origin. The Free Church is now, and has been from its birth, nobly supported by the willing contributions of its members. In this respect, the same necessity is upon her, with a similar result, as was laid by God's providence upon the Church of Christ in apostolic and primitive times. For all her temporal benefits she is compelled to say to her own members, "We beseech you, in God's name," and she has not said it in vain. Her members have responded to the appeal, and whilst they have elevated their own character by the exercise of their liberality, they have also exhibited to the world a most splendid and impressive proof of the disinterested power of the gospel. Dr. Candlish would alter all this. He would have the Church provided for by the force of "You must, in the Queen's name," and he prefers a submissive tax-

payer who has no choice, to a "cheerful giver," rejoicing in his own self-sacrifice. For a Church to be maintained by the voluntary offerings of its friends, and not by the authority of law—by the force of love rather than by the love of force—is, in his eyes, "falsehood in principle, and mischief in practice." Yes! that Church of which he is a hierophant, and to promote and extend which he devotes his great abilities, has rested, according to him, ever since its formation, upon the twin pillars of mischief and falsehood. The cudgel is the only true and appropriate lever of religious operations. Man's fears, not his affections, constitute the proper court of appeal for the Christian ministry. "Don't labour to persuade men," says this reverend Presbyter, in effect—"You do but perpetrate what is false and mischievous. Make them—leave them no choice—seize their substance at the point of the magisterial sword—this is the true gospel method." Aye! and a precious gospel for a world like this, yours would be, Dr. Candlish, if you could have your will! Thank God, there is something better than this in Christ's gospel! Would that you had faith in it!

But why is this principle of Willinghood so pernicious? Because they who hold it look at other questions in the light of it, and dare to come to other conclusions than those laid down by ecclesiastical intolerance. Many an infatuated believer in the vitality of the Christian faith, who recognises it as a system of living principles, and not a code of dead rules, is influenced by his faith to reject the dogmas laid down by a few Presbyterian clergymen, or, indeed, by any human authority, on the mode in which Sunday is to be made a sacred day to those who care not for its spiritual purport—on the unlawfulness of marriage with a deceased wife's sister—and on the propriety of legislating for Roman Catholicism upon different and sterner principles than those which are applied to other ecclesiastical bodies. Perhaps he is mistaken in his conclusions—perhaps not. But here again the essential infidelity of Dr. Candlish's deliverance appears. He cannot trust men to think for themselves. He seems to have no faith in the superiority of truth. Rather than that they should think at variance with himself on minor matters—rather than that they should interpret more widely than he the apostle's repudiation of such ritualism as was expressed in his age by the name of "days and months," "new moons and sabbaths," and by such prohibitions as "Touch not, taste not, handle not,"—Dr. Candlish would deprive all the members of all Christian churches of the privilege of contributing to the maintenance of those institutions from which they derive spiritual profit. Why, the remedy he suggests is tenfold worse than the disease.

"Filial ingratitude!
Is't not as if this mouth should tear this hand
For lifting food to 't?"

A more unblushing assault upon a divine truth, in the presence of some of the grandest facts by which it is sustained, never was attempted than in this tirade of the Free Church doctor. He meanly sucks his orange, and then rails at it as poisonous. He takes his Sustentation Fund, calls for more, and spits spite at the system which gives him whatever he possesses. Happily, as we believe, he does not, in this instance, express the prevailing views or feelings of the Free Church. Let him beware! Laymen may outgrow the Presbyters in wisdom—and every attempt to mislead them may but hasten on the day when Scotland will cease to be the most minister-ridden people under the sun. "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE LEICESTER UNION HOUSE.

This question was again discussed at the meeting of the Leicester Board of Guardians on Tuesday last, and is reported in the local *Mercury*. The report of the Religious Service Committee stated that it had been ascertained that the religious opinions of the inmates of the workhouse were as follows:—Church of England, 90; Baptists, 20; Methodists, 14; Roman Catholics, 11; Independents, 3; Unitarian, 1; Unknown, 20—159; Infants, 18; Harmless Insane, 34—52; total, 211. In conclusion, they recommended, under the special circumstances, the appointment of a chaplain. Mr. H. Spencer, then, in conformity with this recommendation (which, however, was only adopted by 4 to 3 in the committee), moved a resolution for the appointment of a chaplain. The majority of the inmates consisted, he said, of the members of the Church of England, and besides the attempt to establish a new system, had created much angry feeling amongst the Dissenting ministers. The motion having been seconded, Mr. Markham moved the following amendment:—

This Board having unanimously resolved that it is exceedingly desirable the religious services at the workhouse should be conducted upon the Voluntary principle, and having received the consent of thirteen ministers to conduct them, deems the resolution now proposed impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust towards those ministers who have, upon the invitation of the Board, consented to take part therein.

He (Mr. Markham) was surprised that Mr. Spencer had proposed his motion in the face of such an overwhelming majority as the resolution not to appoint a chaplain had been carried by. Mr. Spencer built his hopes of a majority on what had seemed to be disunion and discrepancy amongst the friends of voluntarism, which had arisen from want of better information and better understanding each other [hear, hear]. He had yet to learn that the clergymen of the Church of England were more competent, more learned, more assiduous, or more strongly interested in the saving of men's souls than were the thirteen Dissenting ministers who had been accepted. He was the more opposed to Mr. Spencer's motion because he thought it did not reflect very great credit upon the clergy in refusing to co-operate with their Dissenting brethren.

Mr. Briggs seconded the amendment. He was one of the oldest Nonconformists in the room, and when a boy he could never understand what the State had to do with religion. If the amendment was not carried, it would be the first time that Leicester had disgraced itself in these matters.

Some discussion followed, in the course of which the clerk stated that it was not competent for the Board to appoint a Dissenter as chaplain, but that he must be licensed by the bishop. Mr. Booth said, at Nottingham there were fifteen against the appointment of chaplain, and only nine for it, although there were only seven Liberals on the Board.

The Chairman said, that it appeared from a return of the number and duration of visits made to the Nottingham House during 1852 that the clergy who conducted the service in the morning, had missed seven times, and the Dissenting ministers, who conducted the afternoon service, had missed three times. The amendment was then put, when 18 voted for, and 6 against it.

The Chairman (Mr. E. S. Ellis, a Friend) then stated his views upon the subject. As there were so many more Churchmen than Dissenters, he suggested that the Dissenters should be allowed to go out to attend the service of their own denomination, and the clergy and Churchmen should appoint and pay for a chaplain to come and preach to the Churchmen. He believed the Churchmen expected the commissioners would compel them to appoint a chaplain. He, however, did not see how they could do so consistently, and he did not think they would do so.

The report of the Visiting Committee, recommending the manner in which the religious services should be conducted, and providing that the inmates be allowed to attend church or the Roman Catholic chapel if they pleased, and that the clergy and Dissenting ministers have access to the workhouse at a certain specified time, was then carried by 17 to 3.

VOLUNTARIYISM v. CHURCH-RATES.

Under this head the *Norfolk News* contains an interesting statement of events that have taken place in the parish of St. Saviour's, Norwich. In April, 1852, an arrangement was agreed to, that one churchwarden should henceforth be a Churchman, and one a Dissenter; that both should qualify in the usual way; that all expenses arising out of the worship should be defrayed by voluntary contributions; that all the other expenses should be met by calling a meeting in the usual manner, with the joint consent of both churchwardens, for the making of a rate; and that such a rate should not exceed more than 2d. in the pound per annum. Some of the leading Dissenters, however, would not consent even to this arrangement, considering that to submit to a compulsory rate, even for the repair of the church only, would be to compromise their opinions as to the absolute wrong which was involved in the interference of the civil power in matters of religion.

A vestry meeting was held on the 18th ult., when a rate of 2d. in the pound for repairing the church was proposed. It was negatived by 21 to 6, but Mr. Churchwarden F. Bolingbroke, who was in the chair, exercising the power vested in him by law, declared the rate carried. The Rev. G. Gould thereupon moved the adoption of the following petition:—

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Saviour, in the City of Norwich, in Vestry assembled, humbly sheweth—

That your petitioners, being convened together for the

purpose of making a church-rate for the said parish, desire to express their conviction that all compulsory rates to promote the Christian religion, or to maintain buildings connected therewith, foment discords among Christian men, to many of whom such rates appear to be contrary alike to the Scriptures of God, and to the well-being of the body politic.

That your petitioners desire to provide for the repairs of the parish church, but the majority of them are anxious to raise the necessary funds by voluntary offerings.

That, being summoned to make a rate for the aforesaid purpose, they find that in doing so they must do violence to the convictions of the majority of the inhabitants of the parish, who, nevertheless, desire in all matters not affecting their higher allegiance to God, to carry out the laws of this land.

That your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your right honourable House to take such measures as may free the Christian religion of the reproach to which it is now exposed by the compulsory rates levied in its support, and rid the citizens of this kingdom of the occasion of division and discord thereby created.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

This petition was agreed to with only one dissentient; and, having been signed by the chairman, a copy was forwarded to the Bishop for presentation to the House of Lords, and to S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons.

On Thursday week, a special meeting was held to quash the above rate. Mr. Bolingbroke, who occupied the chair, stated that in the face of the majority by whom the rate was opposed and the motion supported, he and his brother churchwarden had felt that they could not ask for the rate, although it was carried according to law.

Mr. Stevens then moved a resolution rescinding the decision of the former meeting. This resolution having been unanimously agreed to, Mr. Stevens stated that he had called upon several persons who held a high position in the parish, both Churchmen and Dissenters, and from each party he obtained the assurance that they would freely give their fair share towards the expenses of repairing the church, if the other party did the same. He then proposed the adoption of the subjoined resolution:—

That the parishioners, at the meeting of May 18th, 1853, having petitioned Parliament for the abolition of church-rates, and expressed their desire to provide for the repairs of the parish church by voluntary offerings, it is therefore resolved to raise the sum necessary to repair the church by voluntary contributions.

The Rev. G. Gould seconded the resolutions, and stated that the Bishop of Norwich had cheerfully undertaken to present the above petition to the House of Lords, and, in an interview he had had with him, his lordship expressed his regret that the parish should have been in any way disturbed, and that a voluntary subscription should not, as soon as suggested, have been at once acquiesced in. He promised that he would do all that in him lay to bring the whole question of church-rates to a satisfactory conclusion. They had now, he was glad to say, the prospect of settling the disputes in this parish by voluntary subscriptions, and he was rejoiced to hear that the members of the Established Church resident amongst them were willing to contribute their share of the funds towards the repair of the parish church. For his part, he was perfectly prepared, so far as he was individually concerned, to co-operate with his neighbours in such a subscription. It was a dangerous thing for members of the Established Church to fall back upon the Statute-book.

By the law, as it at present stands, every clergyman in the Established Church is bound to say morning and evening prayers, in the parish church, on every Sunday, saint's-day, and holiday, in the year. He is also required to say or sing the Litany every Wednesday and Friday; and for any instance of neglect he is liable to be put on his trial and be convicted, either by the notorious fact, or by his own confession, and, not being a beneficed clergyman, he is liable for the first offence to be imprisoned for twelve months without bail or mainprize, and for the second offence to imprisonment for life; and if he is a beneficed clergyman, for the first offence he is liable to have his whole revenue sequestered for one year and be imprisoned for six months—for the second offence, to be deprived of all his spiritual promotion and to be imprisoned for twelve months—and for the third offence, to lose all his promotions and to be imprisoned for life. Now, gentlemen who talk about the law being binding on us should remember that there is also a force in the law which applies to the Established Church, and I wish good Churchmen to know what it is. The law stands unrepealed that they shall attend their church at matins and even-song every Sunday and holiday throughout the year, and shall be fined by the churchwardens 12d. every time they are absent; and in respect of other days ordained and used to be kept as holy days, which number seventy-three in the year, they are liable to be fined the sum of £20 per month of twenty-eight days, for neglecting to be present at the matins and evensongs, which the clergyman on those days is bound to read. One-third of the fine would go to the poor of the parish, one-third to the informer, and one-third would be sequestered to the ordinary of the diocese or to the crown. Now, as it would be felt by the churchwardens to be a disagreeable thing to enforce these laws upon the members of the Established Church, they, in like manner, should remember not only the disagreeableness but also the injustice of imposing the law of church-rates on Dissenters, whilst Churchmen, in these higher matters, are allowed to go scot free.

He rejoiced in the prospect of peace in that parish, and hoped it would never again be disturbed by an attempt to enforce a church-rate. The resolution was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Andrews, seconded by Mr. Cossey, it was agreed that the repairs should be done by tender.—This terminated the proceedings of the meeting.—A subscription list was at once opened, and several gentlemen gave their names as contributors before they left the church.

WESLEYAN "MEDIATION."

A public meeting was held at Manchester Town Hall, on Thursday evening, to hear addresses from several gentlemen on what is called the "Wesleyan Mediation Movement," intended to reconcile the Biformers and the Wesleyan Conference. The room was well filled by members and leaders of the Wesleyan Society in Manchester and the neighbourhood. Mr. James Wylde, of London, presided; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. W. Harris, of London; Mr. Sharpley, of Louth, Lincolnshire; and Mr. G. Mallinson.

Mr. Harris described the ineffectual attempts which had been made to bring the Birmingham declaration before Conference, and stated that since the Conference at Sheffield last year, they had procured the adherence to the principles of that declaration of a large number of signatures throughout the country, including many of the class-leaders and trustees, among the oldest and most influential members of the denomination. Up to the time of the meeting of the Conference the signatures amounted to 2,000. The second meeting at Birmingham was held on the 8th of December, 1852, when a resolution was passed, binding the friends to avail themselves of the press, and to form committees in every circuit, and in other ways to stimulate the people and to make known the objects of the movement. A document had also been framed which strongly protested against the assumptions of Conference, and insisted on the principles of the declaration. The mediation committee felt it would not be consistent with personal self-respect for them to go again, as petitioners, to Conference, but that they should now assume the attitude of protestors—that they should protest against the ministers assuming to legislate exclusively for the Church, as the ministers were, in fact, only part of the Church, not superior to it, and not independent of it [cheers]. Although the protest which they had prepared would be presented to Conference, there was no disposition on the part of the mediationists to assume a crouching attitude as suppliants [loud cheers]. He then justified the conduct of the mediation party in coming to the present meeting; since their proffered mediation had been repudiated and put aside, in the way he had described, they were doing quite right to come before the public, and to proclaim their principles. The following is the declaration adopted at Birmingham, in December, 1851, to which he had referred so often, as the basis of the mediation movement:—

1. That we regard the dissensions and afflictions of our Connexion with extreme grief and anxiety, and do most ardently desire that the harmony and happiness that once distinguished the body may be restored.

2. That in our calm and deliberate judgment, our existing dissensions are mainly attributable to the great changes that have been made in our Connexion polity during the last thirty years, by which the balance of power in the Connexion has been deranged; many important functions committed to the local courts by the "Constitution of Methodism, as settled by the regulations of 1795 and 1797," having been resumed by the Conference.

3. That while we acknowledge the divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the responsibility of ministers to their Lord and Master, we do conscientiously believe that their claim to an exclusive government of the church by virtue of rights inherent in their office is destitute of a scriptural basis, and repugnant to the spirit and letter of our constitution, the records of the Conference during the early years of the present century, and the known usages of our elder and larger societies in every part of the kingdom.

4. That for the restoration of peace and confidence, we deem it necessary that membership in Methodism be held inviolable until the vote of the leaders' meeting be taken not only on questions of fact, but also on the points of criminality and penalty.

5. That it is also necessary that the same principle be applied to the official position of local officers.

6. That the disciplinary authority of our local courts under the presidency of their own superintendents should be subject only to a mixed court of appeal.

7. That lay influence, in Connexional committees, would be far more satisfactory if subject to lay election, instead of ministerial nomination.

8. That quarterly meetings should be free from restriction in memorializing Conference on Connexional matters.

9. That as many of those persons who are now in a position of hostility to the authorities of the Connexion, have been severed from us, or have left us under strongly exciting and irritating circumstances, we venture to express our earnest hope, that Christian generosity and kindness, rather than harshness and repulsiveness, will be cherished and manifested towards any of them desiring to be again united to us in church fellowship.

10. That the rules of the Connexion should be simplified, and published in as commodious a form as possible, "for the benefit and convenience of all" classes in the body.

11. That no new rule adopted by the Conference should be obligatory upon the societies until sanctioned by a majority of the quarterly meetings; the sense of each circuit on such rule to be taken at the June quarterly meeting.

12. That looking to the fact of many persons having left our societies in distress and despair, consequent on their having lost all hope of a satisfactory adjustment of our Connexional difficulties, and it having been further ascertained that others are contemplating the same step, we deem it the imperative duty of all who desire the prosperity of our Connexion to unite in promoting reconciliation between hostile parties, with a view to the restoration of general peace and harmony.

Mr. Sharpley strongly urged the danger of exalting a class of officers in the church into the position of a caste, or a privileged order, instead of considering them, as they ought to be regarded, as the simple servants of the church [cheers]. It was in this manner that all the fatal corruptions of every church had originated—always in the unscriptural usurpation of authority by a ministerial class, depriving the church of its rights, and infringing the charter of their common Christian liberties. They had, in Louth, one of the most lovely churches in the entire region of Methodism; and yet the members of that church, who numbered a thousand persons in that little town, were not allowed to enjoy a single one of their church rights. Mr. Sharpley contended that it behoved Wesleyans, therefore, to exert themselves, and to save their church from such a fate, by resisting the attempts to invade their just rights. He referred to the meetings held by the Conference party, in Manchester, a few weeks ago, when large sums of money were raised for the purpose of "relieving the Connexion of its burthens, and extending Methodism;" and various empirical contrivances were prescribed to get rid of the chapel debts and to relieve the trus-

tees. But they took care not to allude to what really was the cause of disease and disorder in the Wesleyan body. Whence came it, that the body was suffering from a consumption, and declining from year to year? For the remedy of its evil he was now driven back—the whole church would now be driven back—to resort again to its true Protestant foundations; and, perhaps, it would prove a blessing to them all that so it should be [cheers].

Mr. Harris announced, that the Mediation Committee had resolved to offer a prize of a hundred guineas for the best essay on the pastoral functions; the adjudicators to be the Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham; the Rev. Daniel Walton, of Sowerby Bridge; and Isaac Taylor, author of "Wesleyan Methodism" [cheers].

Mr. Mallinson, of Huddersfield, said he could see no reason why there should not be a union between the reformers and the mediation party; indeed, he should call himself a moderate—as Mr. Sharpley, Mr. Wild, and Mr. Harris were moderates [cheers]. Union being strength, they should not waste either strength or time, but unite at once; and before such speeches as they had listened to with so much interest to-night, priestcraft must fall [cheers].

An adjourned meeting was held on Friday. Several of the leading reformers spoke at considerable length, and the Birmingham declaration to Conference having been moved, was unanimously adopted.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCHISM IN KENT.—While the Secretary of the Anti-state-church Association was touring within sight of the German Ocean, the Rev. H. H. Dobney, of Maidstone, was similarly engaged on the Kentish coast, having attended public meetings of the Association at Dover, Folkestone, New Romney, and Elham.—At Dover, the meeting, which was numerous and respectable, was held in the large room of the Royal Oak—presided over by Mr. Horsnail, a Quaker, and addressed by (in addition to Mr. Dobney) the Rev. T. B. W. Briggs, the Rev. D. Jones, of Folkestone, and R. W. Boarer, Esq., the indefatigable secretary of the Folkestone committee, at whose instance these meetings were held. The meetings, which, it was observed, consisted chiefly of men, agreed upon presenting a petition, to be placed in the hands of Mr. Rice, M.P. for Dover.—At Folkestone the use of the Guildhall was obtained. The Rev. John Skinner presided over the meeting, which was well-attended and enthusiastic. The Rev. J. M. R. Boyd, E. Howard, Esq., Mr. Boarer, Mr. Moffatt, and the Rev. Messrs. Dobney and Jones, were the speakers.—At New Romney the proceedings were diversified by clerical influence, exerted, with partial success, to prevent such a meeting being held. The *Dover Chronicle*, which is a steady supporter of the movement, thus graphically describes what took place:—"The local secretary solicited the Mayor to allow the use of the Town-hall, but was refused. He then asked for the use of the Assembly-rooms, upon the payment of the usual charge, but this also was refused. The large room at the principal inn was next attempted to be hired, but that failed. Application was then made for an out-building in a field close to the Town-hall, which was kindly granted, friends upon the spot promising to adapt it for the purpose. Down to our town came the deputation, half-an-hour before the time of meeting, and then learnt that the clergyman had plied the granter of the field with arguments so cogent, that he had retracted his promise. There stood the bellman, to announce to the as-yet uninformed townsmen the place of meeting. What was it to be? There was no time for deliberation; so a waggon was drawn up in an open part of the street, and the meeting commenced in the open air; Mr. Boarer being moved to the chair." Presently an adjournment was moved to a chapel hard by, which was soon entirely filled, and the proceedings were resumed, though, says the discomfited reporter, "the absence of any accommodation for reporting, or means for lighting, prevents us giving even an outline of the speeches." He, however, managed to record one statement of the Chairman's, which, if correct, might account for the hostility of the clergy; as by it it would seem that this association was poaching in a well-stocked clerical preserve. "Reading from a report he held in his hand, he asserted that, in that district, there were *nineteen parishes, having only four resident ministers, and three schools*; and in eight parishes, paying collectively above £600 tithes, there were no churches and no services, except when some lucky clerical sinecurist read himself in." It was resolved to forward a petition to Sir E. Dering, M.P., for presentation.—At Elham the meeting was held in the large room of the New Inn, and was well-attended. H. Rigden, Esq., presided; and the secretary and other members of the Folkestone committee sustained the deputation. The earnestness manifested at these meetings, and the keen interest with which the audience listened to Mr. Dobney's able statement of facts and of arguments, indicate that the growth of public opinion in favour of the changes advocated by the Association is extending itself in comparatively obscure, no less than in the most conspicuous towns in the kingdom.

CHURCH-RATES, BICESTER.—On Friday week, Mr. James Smith, of Bicester, was summoned before the magistrates by the churchwardens of Bicester parish, for payment of two church-rates—one made in 1851, and one in 1852. Mr. Clarke, of Bedford-row, attended on behalf of the defendant; and, on the production of the notice, pointed out that the day named in the notice for the purpose of the meeting being called together to make one of the rates was the 7th of August, 1851, and the notice was only dated the 31st of July, 1851. A reference was then made to the rate-book, and it was found that the rate had been

actually entered as being made on the 31st of July—seven days before the meeting had been held for the purpose of making it. This discrepancy and irregularity was so palpable, that the magistrates had no alternative but to dismiss the summons; and, upon Mr. Clarke's application for costs, they very fairly allowed the defendant such costs as would be proper for a solicitor in the town of Bicester, but not the expenses of bringing an attorney from London. Thus ended the first legally-contested Bicester church-rate.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—"The leaders of the mere political Dissenters," says the *Church and State Gazette*, "have declared that they would rather that infidelity should triumph than that the Church should prevail." We have never before heard of any Dissenter who said anything so wicked. Our contemporary must get into bad company.—*Gateshead Observer.*—The *Church and State Gazette* has again descended to a practice which we hoped it had abandoned, of calling nicknames. For instance, the other day because a morning journal opposed church-rates it was spoken of as the "republican *Daily News*." This bad habit, we are afraid, is contracted at home, not abroad.

PIDDINGTON VICARAGE, OXFORDSHIRE.—The inhabitants of this parish, in whom the right of election is vested, have held a meeting preliminary to the election of a clergyman on the 23rd inst., and have provisionally reduced the list of 155 candidates to the following six names:—The Rev. G. A. Cuxson, of Aylesbury; the Rev. H. W. Egan, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Rev. Charles Hill, of Staverton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. W. H. Spencer, Christ Church, Oxford; the Rev. John Thorp, Summer-town, Oxford; the Rev. Henry Usher, Oddington, Gloucestershire.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.—At the annual meeting of the Suffolk Baptist Home Missionary Union, held at Botesdale, on Thursday, June 9, it was unanimously resolved:—

That this Association, recognising the personality of religion, the spiritual nature of the Saviour's Church, and the unscripturalness of all State interference with the religion of the people, desires to express its sympathy with the operations of the Anti-state-church Association, and its hope that the objects which are contemplated may be speedily realized; and also appoints the Rev. Isaac Lord and J. O. Francis, Esq., as delegates to attend the meetings of the forthcoming Triennial Conference.

At the same meeting, a petition was also adopted against Lord John Russell's Government Education Bill.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society takes place this day. The Rev. Mr. Denison has given notice of the following resolution:—

That this meeting regrets that a proposition should have been submitted to the committee of the society by Mr. H. Chester, and the consent of the committee asked thereto, as the condition of continued subscription to the funds of the society; such proposition being inconsistent with the preamble and the provisions of the charter, and with the requirements of the terms of union, and, in the judgment of the meeting, tending to introduce a lax and uncertain system and method of teaching into our parish schools. Mr. Downes Willis, in an amendment to the above, has put the matter in even a stronger light. He declares such relaxations as exemption from learning the Catechism and attending church "a manifest violation of the fundamental terms of the charter of the society." The second part of the amendment is as follows:—

That the Lord Bishop of Manchester, and the late Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Government School Inspector, having stated that in half the schools of the National Society the Catechism was not insisted on, and that in this violation of its charter they rejoiced, this general meeting respectfully calls upon the Lord Bishop of Manchester, as an *ex officio* vice-president and member of the committee of this society, to lay before the society the documents and proofs on which his lordship has founded such statements.

He also proposes to ask the following questions:—

1. What is the number of schools in union with the society in each diocese, distinguishing those that have received grants of money from its funds?
2. From how many, and what dioceses, have returns been made, in pursuance of the application, in June, 1852, to the several bishops, as to the teaching of the Catechism in schools in union with this society?
3. In how many, and which, dioceses is the inquiry in progress, but not completed?
4. In which diocese, if any, has no inquiry been instituted up to the present time or has been refused?
5. According to the returns already made, in what schools in union, having received grants, has the teaching of the Catechism been withheld or suppressed?

The committee of the society have received a memorial deprecating discussions at the ensuing meeting, signed by nearly 300 members of the society, many of them of influence in the Church, and who have taken a great interest in the affairs of the society. They have returned a favourable response.

NUNNERIES.—In Prussia no novice can take the veil without being first examined as to the sufficiency and propriety of her motives in desiring to take that step. In Russia, no convent can receive a nun without making an application to the synod of Moscow, and producing an affidavit from the novice, showing that it is of her own free will and choice that she is about to enter the institution. In Bavaria, monastic vows are not allowed by law for more than three years, and the civil authorities visit all convents every quarter, not only for fiscal purposes, but in order to restore to the world and to society all nuns who might desire to relinquish the seclusion of their convents. In Austria, the inmates of conventual institutions may at any time address the civil Government privately, stating their desire to leave the convents, and such applications at once receive attention. In many of the convents of France the vows are temporary, and the mayor of each arrondissement has the power of visiting any convent whenever the civil authorities of any locality think it necessary to do so. In Mexico, where the whole population is Roman Catholic, a law is established for the frequent visitation of nunneries. During the four years preceding 1851, the number of Roman Catholic nunneries in England was increased by nineteen. The "Roman Catholic Directory" states, that

in 1851 there were in England and Wales fifty-three establishments of that description. In 1852 the number was sixty-two, showing an increase of nine; in 1853 the number was seventy-five, an increase of thirteen; so that the number of these institutions is on the increase. There are two species of convents—one of the contemplative order, and one of the active order. There are only four houses in all England of the contemplative order.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

ATTENDANCE AT PLACES OF WORSHIP IN LIVERPOOL.

The fears we have once or twice expressed that the accommodation in places of worship in all our large towns would be found, when the census returns were published, to be far beyond the demand, have, we are sorry to find, been realized in one case—and that the second sea-port in the kingdom. The following particulars have been published by Mr. N. Caine, in a letter to the *Liverpool Mercury*. They were prepared under the direction of the committee of Working Men's Sunday Services; and it is believed that the average attendance is rather under than over that given in the following statistics:—

The total number of churches and chapels and other meeting places for religious worship in Liverpool, is 156. There is seat-room in them for 133,043 persons, but the average attendance out of a population of 400,000 is only 102,262. Of the number that do attend, 62,117 belong to the working classes, and 40,145 to the upper and middle class. There are continually complaints of the small number of places of worship, and yet there is unoccupied space in existing churches and chapels for 54,083 persons, or accommodation equal to 54 places of worship capable of holding 1,000 persons each. The Roman Catholic chapels being left out of consideration (as the attendance at them exceeds the number of sittings), it would appear that the Church of England have equal to 28½ empty churches, holding 1,000 persons each, and that the Dissenters have equal to 25½ empty chapels, holding the same number each.

The Church of England has 58 places of worship in Liverpool, with seat-room for 63,279 persons, but the average attendance is only 34,593.

The Dissenters of all denominations (exclusive of Roman Catholics) have 86 places of worship, with seat-room for 54,454 persons, and an average attendance of 29,057.

The Roman Catholics have 12 chapels; seat-room for 15,310 persons, and an average attendance of 88,612.

The return thus shows that nearly two-thirds of the persons who attend the public worship of God in Liverpool are not members of the Church of England; and the members attending the churches of England exceed those attending Dissenting places (Roman Catholics excluded) by 5,536. The numbers attending the Roman Catholic chapels exceed those which attend either churches of England or Dissenting places of worship.

At the 58 churches of England, out of the 34,593 persons who attend, 15,859 are of the working class. At the 86 Dissenting places of worship, of the 29,057 that attend, 17,555 belong to the working class. At the 12 Roman Catholic chapels, of the 38,612 that attend, 29,203 are working people.

In connexion with the 156 places of worship in Liverpool there are 191 Sunday, day, and ragged or night schools. Of these 86 belong to the Church of England, 85 to the Dissenters, and 19 to the Roman Catholics. The Church of England have 43 Sunday schools, 39 day schools, and 5 ragged or night schools. The Dissenters have 65 Sunday schools, 16 day schools, and 4 ragged or night schools. The Roman Catholics have 10 Sunday schools, 8 day schools, and 1 night school. In the whole of the Sunday schools, 27,245 children are under instruction, in the day schools 21,228, and in the ragged or night schools 1,296. The Church of England have 10,181 Sunday scholars, 12,178 day scholars, and 670 ragged scholars. The Dissenters have 11,076 Sunday scholars, 3,895 day scholars, and 500 ragged scholars. The Roman Catholics have 5,990 Sunday scholars, 5,160 day scholars, and 125 night scholars.

These particulars (says Mr. Caine, in conclusion) were procured to corroborate an impression entertained of the immense proportion of our town's population that habitually neglect public worship, and as affording evidence of their religious condition. Prepared as the committee of the Working Men's Sunday Services were, by previous observation, for some such result, still they feel greatly shocked at the contemplation of these fearful details, which are submitted to the reflection of Christian men of every denomination, in the hope that the publication may arouse them to more vigorous efforts, and that such means as appear most likely to reach the masses may be cordially supported, without reference to sectional influences or sectarian considerations.

THE RAGGED KIRK.—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to send a donation of £50 to Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Aberdeen, as a contribution to a fund now being raised for the extension of his Ragged Kirk Mission, being the third donation which her Majesty has given to that valuable institution.

SECESSION FROM ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONALISM.—Considerable excitement has been caused in Evangelical circles, by the open renunciation of their distinguishing principles by one of their most popular ministers, the Rev. Mr. Forster, the pastor of a numerous congregation, assembling in a handsome modern-built edifice in Kentish-town. The reverend gentleman has announced his farewell sermon to be preached to his present congregation on Sunday next. A large portion of his hearers, it is said, sympathize with their minister's new views, and will accompany him to another place of worship in the neighbourhood. Rumour makes free with the names of other men of note in the Evangelical world as being likely to follow this gentleman's example.—*Morning Advertiser.*—We have been informed that Mr. Forster intends esta-

blishing a Free Christian Church, the bases of which will be,—The Holy Scriptures, not human creeds, the only standard of Christian belief; the duty of all men to inquire for themselves; their individual irresponsibility to each other for the conclusions which they may reach; and diversity of opinions no bar to religious fellowship. In this project he has received ample promise of support.—*Examiner*.

BATH.—The congregation of Argyle Chapel, after providing liberally for the Rev. W. H. Dyer, have agreed to allow their late minister, the Rev. W. Jay, £200 a-year.—*Bath Journal*.

RYECROFT, LANCASHIRE.—On Wednesday morning last a new Independent Chapel in this place was opened for public worship by the Rev. John Harris, D.D., of London, who delivered an excellent discourse. In the afternoon a dinner was provided in the school-room adjacent, where a large number of friends assembled at the close of the service; at which A. Buckley, Esq., presided. In the evening, the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool, preached. After each service collections were made towards defraying the expenses incurred in the erection of this chapel, amounting to £154 6s. 2d., which for internal beauty surpasses any chapel near the neighbourhood. The form of the chapel is rectangular, and it is built of stone throughout, all the dressings being of Hollington stone. The style of the building is the decorated Gothic. The chapel will accommodate 800 adults, and 150 children; and the total cost, including the boundary walls to the yard, lighting, and the warming apparatus, with architect's commission and the clerk of the works' salary, is estimated at only £3,850.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.—At a full meeting of the representatives of the North London Auxiliary Sunday School Union, after two evenings' debate, a resolution was moved by W. C. Powell, and seconded by Mr. Johnson, of the Tabernacle, strongly condemning Lord John Russell's Education Bill, and appointing a committee to prepare petitions to both Houses of Parliament praying them to reject the same.

SERVICES AT CHOBHAM.—The committee of the Christian Instruction Society have made arrangements for the erection of their large tent, in a conspicuous spot on the verge of Chobham-common, for preaching the gospel therein three times every Lord's-day during the encampment. The usual appliances of tract distribution, religious conversation, &c., by appropriate agents, will also be adopted.

THE REV. MR. HARSANT, late of Bassingbourn, Cambs, has arrived safely at Port Elizabeth, to which locality he has proceeded as missionary.

A LIBERAL CLERGYMAN.—At a numerous attended tea-meeting, held at Derby a few days ago, in honour of the Rev. Mr. Corbin, who is about to leave the town to become co-pastor with Dr. Campbell, at the Tabernacle, Hoxton, besides many Dissenting ministers, the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, was present. In his speech, laudatory of Mr. Corbin, the vicar said:—"And it is pretty well understood that I most freely and fully recognise his Churchmanship and Church-membership; and that I esteem him not only as a member of the Church of Christ, but as a minister of that Church by an ordination as valid as my own."

YORK-STREET CHAPEL, WALWORTH.—The Rev. P. J. Turquand, of New College, London, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the co-pastorate, in connexion with the Rev. George Clayton, from the church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship.

THE BAPTIST SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION held its meetings at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 7th and 8th of June. Sermons were preached by Messrs. Cox and Griffiths. The Rev. Thomas Morris was re-chosen secretary. A petition was agreed to strongly opposed to the Government's proposed measure of education. A resolution was passed expressive of its abhorrence of American slavery; and James Baker, Esq., and the Rev. J. B. Burt, were appointed delegates to the approaching Triennial Conference of the Anti-state-church Association.

CONDEMNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL BY ANOTHER TOWN COUNCIL.—A petition from the town council of Boston was, on Thursday last, adopted against the Educational Bill now before the House of Commons. Alderman Noble moved, and Alderman Cooke seconded, the adoption of the petition. Mr. Fricker moved, as an amendment, that the motion be adjourned for six months; seconded by Mr. Clegg. A lengthy discussion ensued; but, ultimately, the petition was adopted by a majority of two to one.

HOLYWELL.—Last week the Rev. W. Williams, of Llanrwst, visited this town, and delivered a lecture on the Peace question. The Tabernacle Independent chapel was well filled on the occasion. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. Jones, Wesleyan minister. The rev. lecturer treated the subject of arbitration in a most convincing manner. The Rev. M. Lewis, minister of the chapel, read a petition to Parliament, embodying the principal points in the lecture; the audience unanimously signified their willingness to sign it. Mr. Lewis proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer, which was seconded by the Rev. R. Williams, of Bagillt, and carried unanimously. The Rev. W. Williams visited Mostyn, Bagillt, and Wold, for the same object in the same week.

We understand that Mr. Alderman Salomans has given notice of an appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the judges in the case of *Miller v. Salomans*. The appeal will not be heard till next session.—*Hebrew Observer*.

Correspondence.

STURGES BOURNE'S ACT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—At the inspiring anniversary of the Anti-state-church Association, the hon. member for Southwark very opportunely called attention to that greatest of all parochial illustrations of class legislation—Sturges Bourne's Act.

Its unfair operation is felt, not only by Nonconformists in church-rate and other contests, but by all who, apart from conventional distinctions, say—

"A man's a man for a' that."

Giving six votes for proprietorship, and six for occupation, it proclaims one aristocrat to be equivalent to twelve plebeians! Can such an anomaly much longer continue? If in parish matters it is right, why not in political suffrage?—a sequence that would raise a shout of indignation from many a lover of "our glorious constitution in Church and State."

I hope Mr. Pollatt will accept the challenge of his truly Catholic friend, by seconding the repeal of this inequitable Act, as by so doing, a Parliamentary footing would be given to an agitation which must ultimately be triumphant.

That such an injustice should have been allowed for more than thirty years, evinces the character of bygone (mis)-representation, and the present necessity for a larger infusion of the popular element in the House of Commons.

Let such a reform be consummated, "fully, freely, and fairly," and not only the disgraceful enactment referred to, but other badges of degradation and inequality, will be swept away, as unendurable with the recognition of justice, and "incompatible with the rights of citizenship."

Yours very faithfully,

Dorking, June 11, 1858.

C. R.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in the welfare of the fugitive slaves in Canada was held on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. There were present Messrs. Robert Forster, Spicer, Hornan Fisher, William Tyler, L. A. Chamerovzow, Rev. J. James, J. C. Galloway, and Rev. James Sherman. The Rev. S. R. Ward, delegate from the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, made a very interesting statement of the condition of the fugitive slaves who have escaped to Canada. The number escaping every year was not less than 3,000, and is constantly increasing. The majority arrive at various points on a frontier of 700 miles, almost destitute of clothing and of the necessities of life. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada affords them temporary relief, until they procure work, which they usually do within a week, there being no case on record in which, except in the case of sickness, relief had to be extended beyond a period of six days after their arrival. In consequence, however, of the heavy claims of this nature upon the limited means of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, the committee had delegated Mr. Ward to come to England to raise a fund, the interest of which might be devoted to this special purpose. The Earl of Shaftesbury expressed his sympathy with the object of Mr. Ward's mission, and a committee was appointed under his lordship to promote it. It was determined to hold a public meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern at an early day to afford Mr. Ward an opportunity of making a public statement as to the condition of the fugitive slave in Canada. The Earl of Shaftesbury having consented to preside on that occasion, a sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Several subscriptions were then announced, and after thanks to the noble Chairman, the meeting separated.

A RUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC PRINTING-OFFICE IN LONDON.—London is becoming daily more and more the centre of the intellectual movement of the world. The abdication of Paris has left to London the absolute and undisputed supremacy in the propaganda of liberty and civilization. A distinguished Russian emigrant, M. Herzen, better known in his own country under the pseudonym of Iscander, has recently established, at his own sole expense, a Russian printing-office, to work in connexion with the central Polish Democratic organization. Besides his Russian publications, M. Herzen has published in Germany (in 1850), "Von Andern Ufer," and "Briefe aus Italien und Frankreich." In French (1851-5), "Du Développement des Idées Révolutionnaires en Russie;" a letter to M. Michelet on the Russian people. The last-named brochure can scarcely be said to have come into circulation; almost the entire edition published at Nice having been seized at Marseilles. All the efforts of the editor and of the printer to recover the edition were fruitless. In Austria and in Russia foreign works interdicted by the police are returned to the owners; in France, it seems, they are appropriated.—*Leader*.

THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY.—At a Court of Common Council, on Thursday, on the motion that the Chamberlain's salary be fixed at £2,500 per annum, Mr. De Jersey moved, and Mr. Fox seconded, an amendment fixing it at £1,500. This, after a discussion, was rejected by a large majority. A second amendment was then proposed—namely, that the Chamberlain's salary should be £2,000, instead of £2,500 a year; and upon a division, it appeared that the amendment was negatived by a majority of 41, the numbers being—For £2,000 a year, 26; against it, 67. The original question was then agreed to amidst cheers, and the deed was sealed.

"THE GOOD TIME COMING."—Drapers' assistants in the country towns of Ireland have become so scarce, that their salaries have risen from £20 and £40 per year, to £60 and £70. Large numbers of them have lately emigrated, and the demand for them in Dublin during the Exhibition has been very great.

LORD GRANVILLE AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

On Monday last, a deputation from the committee appointed by the Educational Conference at Radley's Hotel, had an interview at Downing-street with Earl Granville, the Lord President of the Council, on behalf of the Committee of Council on Education. The deputation consisted of Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Josiah Conder, the Rev. John Burnet, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, and were accompanied by Mr. Hadfield, M.P., and Mr. Pollatt, M.P. Mr. Hinton read a long and interesting memorial, especially pointing out the pauperizing tendency of the Minutes of Council and the Government measure, and their injurious influence upon Voluntary schools. We are sorry that want of space obliges us to omit it.

Mr. Morley then explained to Lord Granville that the friends of Voluntary education, whom the deputation represented, had consulted his lordship's convenience in selecting so small a number to wait upon him. He cautioned his lordship against supposing that the sentiments expressed in the memorial were held by a few persons only, and especially against supposing that the British and Foreign School Society, of which he did not mean to speak with any disrespect, but which had ultimately accepted a grant from the Government, represented the feeling of Dissenters. By that act it had notoriously forfeited their confidence; and his lordship must be aware from the proceedings of the Committee of Council itself that the number of Dissenting schools which accepted the Government grants was very small. Mr. Morley then adverted to the readiness of the working classes, when properly appealed to, to take a lively and practical interest in the education of their children, both as to meeting the expense and taking part in the management of schools. Of this he gave several gratifying instances, and he pressed the importance of schools being made self-supporting, on the plan so successfully exemplified by the Dean of Hereford.

Lord Granville here observed that, when he had visited the school at King's Somborne, he found Mr. and Mrs. Dawes both industriously teaching, and thus giving an education which no master could be got to give under £200 or £300 a-year; so that the school could not be said to be self-supporting. If he could see a school for the working classes built and conducted so as to pay ten or fifteen per cent. he would admit it to be self-supporting; but he had not heard of such a thing having occurred.

Mr. Morley replied that he also had had the pleasure of inspecting the King's Somborne school, and admitted that much was owing to there being a Mrs. Dawes in it; but he did not think that this affected the general practicability of the self-supporting system, as had been shown by the Dean in a lecture recently delivered by him. Mr. Morley referred also to the meeting held a few days since at the Mansion House, in connexion with measures adopted by the Government for the formation of schools of art throughout the country, and the universal sentiment there expressed in favour of independent local action.

Lord Granville asked whether the aid of the Government was objected to.

Mr. Morley replied, that he merely quoted the general statement from the *Times*. He then adverted to the proposed reduction of the school fee to one penny, which, as so suggested and accepted by the Government, was sure to become the maximum payment, greatly to the injury of all parties; and this at a time when, from his own knowledge of the manufacturing population of this country, not a shadow of reason existed for it. The working classes were never more able or more willing to pay a much larger sum.

Lord Granville said he was aware that many children paid 2d., 3d., and even 6d. a-week; but he thought if they named any sum as a universal requirement, it could not be more than a penny. Indeed, the bill had encountered strong opposition on the ground of having fixed any sum at all.

Mr. Morley said the object of the deputation was not to mend the Government bill, but to get rid of it.

Lord Granville: And of us altogether?

Mr. Conder remarked that, at the present rate of payment, the education of the country had attained a high position.

Lord Granville qualified this by observing, that this was only in some towns and districts. In many rural districts there was a great deficiency.

Mr. Conder rejoined, that upon examination it appeared that the rural districts were the best educated parts of England. The greatest deficiency was in the large towns; and this was owing to the high value of children's labour there. The real cost of education to the working classes was not so much the weekly penny as the loss of what would have been paid for the child's labour.

The Rev. John Burnet said, that in no department ought legislation to be carried on without regard being had to the opinions of the great mass of the people. Noble lords and gentlemen were, for the most part, far removed from the working classes, and very imperfectly acquainted with their sentiments, which were much better understood by persons more nearly associated with him. He had himself addressed tens, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of persons in the three kingdoms on the subject of education, and he could testify to the general and almost universal wish, that the Government should let education alone. He had been for twenty years an advocate of the British and Foreign School Society, in company with Lord John Russell, who then thought it no disgrace to be attached to a voluntary society; but, after its reception of Government money, which was carried, not by the public voice, but by a meeting of lords and gentlemen, not seen at any other time, that society had never again dared to show itself at Exeter Hall.

Mr. Hadfield reminded the Lord President that,

according to a late Parliamentary return, the number of children attending day-schools in 1851 was 2,144,000, or 1 in 8½ of the population; and that the number of children and young persons attending Sunday-schools, which had been improperly ignored, was about 2,400,000—making a total of 4,500,000. Allowing for children who might be attending both day and Sunday-schools 500,000, he might say that 4,000,000 children—nearly 1 in 4 on a population of 17,000,000—were under instruction of some kind. About 250,000 persons gratuitously employed themselves as Sunday-school teachers, generally persons of high moral worth, and many of them of great piety and enlarged culture. They got good while they did good; and their social influence was of the utmost value. The condition of the people at Manchester was very different from what it was even twenty years ago. The working classes were much better provided for than they had ever been; and he could say that they were much more desirous of knowledge than they had ever been. Indeed, it might be said that the great difficulties in the work of popular education had been overcome, and the Government should take care how they interfered with the process which was going on.

Lord Granville observed that he might turn this argument against the deputation, by saying that this gratifying result had arisen from the impetus which the Government had given. But with respect to Manchester, he would ask, was there unanimity there? Lord Granville here adverted to the provision of the bill respecting municipal bodies; observing that if all the questions affecting popular education were to be left to the decision of the town councils, they would, of course, have fierce religious conflicts between Churchmen and Dissenters.

Mr. Hadfield replied that in Manchester there were three parties—one for religious and secular education combined, supported by a rate; one for secular education apart from religious, supported by a rate; and one for Voluntary education. Each of these parties had held immense meetings at the Free-trade Hall, where each had carried its own objects almost unanimously.

Mr. Pellatt adduced some facts with which he was personally acquainted, in order to show the very prejudicial operation, in some circumstances, of the Minutes of the Committee of Council. He suggested whether, before so important a measure was carried, the Government would allow a select committee of inquiry; as no principles had ever been determined by which the interference of the Committee of Council should be guided.

Lord Granville stated that he could give no answer upon that point. He would say, however, that the proceedings of the Committee of Council had been such as greatly to diminish the jealousy with which they had at first been regarded.

Mr. Morley expressed an earnest hope that the Government would, at least, grant delay—especially considering the state of Parliamentary business; assuring his lordship that, if the matter was too strongly pressed, a feeling of irritation would be produced even greater than that which had been excited by the question of church-rates.

Lord Granville admitted that the state of Parliamentary business rendered it difficult to go on with the bill.

Mr. Conder suggested to his lordship whether the Government would not more effectually promote the education of the working classes by taking off the taxes upon knowledge, and similar means, than by more direct interference. He adverted, also, to the late exercise of political influence in the dockyards, as showing what might take place in other departments.

Lord Granville said that undoubtedly there was a tendency "to job" in all departments of the Government; but he thought he could refer to the results of dockyard inquiry, as proving that such a tendency could be effectually checked, and would not be allowed to proceed very far.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton called his lordship's attention to the growing character of the objections to which the proceedings of the Committee of Council were liable. Their Minutes were cautious, practical measures, and every step taken made bad worse. In the first instance, no party would have proposed the application of public money to religious teaching to the extent to which it has now grown. So the injurious bearing on Voluntary schools of the bounty system had been progressive. They had suffered under the Minutes of 1846, against the influence of which they were painfully struggling; and now comes another Minute, aggravating the disadvantages of their position, and threatening them with extinction. It had been said that the Government would co-operate with Voluntary effort, and encourage it; but what was the aspect of the present measure? The Minute of 1846 authorized grants to schools, if their income bore a certain proportion to them—of course, to encourage Voluntary effort; but by the present measure, this stimulus was to be removed, and the deficiency supplied by a Government grant. The *Edinburgh Review*, in its article on Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's volume, had been frank enough to admit that the tendency of the Government measure was to supersede Voluntary educational effort entirely, and to assert that this ought to be the result aimed at. Should it not be explicitly understood whether the Government took that view?

Lord Granville here stated that the Government certainly did not take this view; and that, if it could be proved to them that their measure would have the effect alleged, the Committee of Council would not persevere in it. Declarations to this effect had frequently been made.

Mr. Hinton admitted that they had been, and said that on this account the greater surprise had been excited by the measure and its obvious tendencies. It seemed, indeed, as though the eminent statesmen

who constituted the Committee of Council were scarcely the real authors of the measures which bore their name. They were a body perpetually shifting. Six or eight noblemen and gentlemen sat at the table one year, and six or eight other noblemen and gentlemen the next, having no principles in common. A minute passed by the Committee in 1851 is by the same Committee repealed in 1852, and the late Lord President was, to say the least, anything but an educational man. It was evident, therefore, that the real business of the Committee of Council was done somewhere else, and they were, perhaps, unconsciously allowing themselves to be led by other parties, as a powerful current bears along the straws floating on the surface of it.

Lord Granville replied that all Minutes prepared by the Council were laid before Parliament before they became operative.

Mr. Hinton admitted this; but said that this was done in a way which afforded the smallest possible opportunity of Parliamentary notice. Nothing was more difficult than to raise any discussion upon such a Minute, or to get the attention of the House to the item of the Miscellaneous Estimates, by which it was confirmed. The estimate of £260,000 for the present year had most unfortunately slipped through the House when it was half empty, during the week after the Whitsuntide holidays. He was glad that the question of education had come before Parliament in the shape of a bill, so that during its progress through its several stages some opportunity for discussion might be afforded.

Lord Granville remarked, that when public business was brought before Parliament, gentlemen ought to be sufficiently attentive to embrace the proper opportunity of noticing it.

Mr. Hinton finally expressed his hope that, as the bill and the Minute were one measure, if the bill was postponed, the operation of the Minute also would be suspended.

Lord Granville said he thought this would probably be the case.

The interview, which lasted more than an hour and a half, now terminated, leaving upon the minds of the deputation a pleasing sense of the courtesy with which they had been received, and the attention which had been paid to their representations.

THE WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—On Saturday afternoon, between two and three hundred men, in the employment of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., assembled in one of the large halls of the brewery in Spitalfields, to inaugurate the first weekly half-holiday given to them under the new arrangement just introduced into that large establishment. Mr. Robert Hanbury, jun., reminded the men, that this arrangement was only an experiment, and that on its success would depend, not only its continuance, but its extension to other establishments, factories, houses of business, &c. The Rev. C. Ryle then addressed some practical and affectionate remarks to the meeting, pointing out the importance of a due observance of the Christian Sabbath. Sir E. Buxton next explained the advantage of the men's spending the weekly half-holiday in a sober, healthy, and sensible way. Mr. Foster, on behalf of the working men of the brewery, conveyed their hearty thanks to their employers, and to the Rev. C. Ryle for his excellent exhortation. A large and enthusiastic meeting of workmen and employers was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Tuesday evening last, to celebrate the partial adoption of the Saturday half-day holiday system, and to use means for inducing other masters, who have not hitherto joined the movement, to grant the half-day to their employés. The chair was taken by Henry Wright, Esq., and there were also present several clergymen, ministers, and influential employers. The Chairman announced that upwards of thirty of the largest manufactories in that town and neighbourhood, were now closed every Saturday at two o'clock, and had been so for some time, and more than 10,000, he might say 12,000 of the industrial classes, of both sexes, have now the opportunity of enjoying every returning afternoon of that day. Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., had granted this boon to their workmen without the least solicitation. These happy results had been attained without the slightest manifestation of ill-feeling between the two classes interested, so that now both those who had obtained the boon, and those who had granted it, were assembled for the purpose of rejoicing together. Mr. Joseph Sturge said that they had rather met to celebrate a victory than to buckle on the armour, and he hoped they would turn it to some substantial account. With respect to a place of recreation he had had a conversation with Mr. Henderson on the previous day relative to the Crystal Palace, when that gentleman assured him he was ready to co-operate with any proposal for the erection of such a structure in this town [loud and continued cheering]. The Rev. J. C. Miller should heartily support any proposal for a public garden; and he believed what the movement had already achieved would tend greatly to the social, moral, and religious improvement, as well as to the better observance of the Sabbath. Mr. Simpson stated that 1,200 shares in a public garden could be disposed of immediately amongst the working classes.

THE BODY OF A GENTLEMAN was on Monday morning found suspended by a silk handkerchief from a tree in Victoria Park. When the discovery was made his body was still warm. He was cut down and restoratives used, but proved of no avail. The deceased's name was William Trimlett, aged 35 years, whose friends reside at No. 29, New-street, Philpott-street, Mile-End Old Town. The cause of the rash act could not be ascertained.

THE "INSTALLATION" AT OXFORD.

Oxford University has had her annual festival, "the Commemoration," during the past week, prior to the vacation. This year the interest was heightened by the installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor.

First there was the customary promenade in the "Broad Walk"—a noble avenue in Christ Church meadow—where visitors, members of the University, and citizens commingle. On Monday, the "boat show" on the Isis followed. The racing boats, twenty-eight in number, headed by the victor of the season, Brasenose, passed in procession; each boat's crew saluting the winning boat by throwing up the oars, and a gay crowd lining the banks of the stream.

On his way to Oxford Lord Derby assisted at the opening, by the Bishop of Oxford, of the Diocesan School for training Parochial Schoolmasters at Culham, which is intended to accommodate 130 students. About a thousand persons assembled, including the Bishops of Chichester, Salisbury, St. Asaph's, Montreal, Cape Town, and Nova Scotia, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Walpole. Lord Derby spoke with his customary fluency. He described the ridicule and distrust attending the introduction of gas, steam, and electricity; but he separated the increase and spread of science from education, regarding the former as a Frankenstein when unsanctified by religion. He portrayed, in dark colours, the ignorance and apathy that prevailed some time ago amongst the bodies of working men in our large towns, congregated together by the rapid development of our manufacturing and commercial system, who outgrew the powers of the parochial system, and having, consequently, in their ignorance of spiritual things, little desire except of obtaining for themselves and their children that amount of knowledge which they saw was essential, but a knowledge confined only to that which would advance them in the ordinary concerns of their daily life.

Against the evils of ignorance the country is roused and excited; but I doubt whether the country is equally sensible of a danger which I hold to be not less than that of brutal ignorance—I mean the danger of instructed and enlightened infidelity; and it is against both these that, if we would save our common country from the inevitable consequences of two such concurrent plagues—it is against these that the efforts are to be directed of all who know that the virtue and knowledge as well as the morals of a people are the surest safeguard of its welfare, and that without it no country can prosper, and no country, in the presence of God, can hope to prosper.

He also spoke eloquently on the improvement of the character and standing of the schoolmaster. Lord Derby subscribed £100 towards the institution. The Bishop of Oxford thanked him for his admirable address.

Tuesday was the grand day at Oxford, when the new Chancellor was installed in the Sheldonian Theatre. Early in the morning the doors of the theatre were opened, and the excited throng of under-graduates rushed in to gain the gallery, whence they noisily participate in the proceedings. The rest of the theatre is filled with ladies, Masters of Arts, and strangers. Before the ceremonies of the day commence, the gentlemen in the gallery indulge in expressions of their political dislike and affection; and in this way the cries of "Disraeli," "Gladstone," "Cardwell," "the Queen's last baby," "Lord Derby," "Prince Albert," "Mrs. Louis Napoleon," elicited loud cheers; while "Richard Cobden," "Friend Bright," "Louis Napoleon," "Lord John Russell," and others, were received with hooting, yelling, and hissing. The strength of the applause was reserved for Mr. Disraeli:—

At length a call was made from the gallery (says the *Morning Post*), which seemed to unite all in one common demonstration. It was the name of Disraeli—a name no sooner uttered than an involuntary burst of approbation was heard from all sides, and it appeared as if the spirits and energies of the whole assembly had been pent up and nursed for that especial moment. It was not one round of cheers, but a succession of rounds of cheers—the last, if possible, still heartier than the first. This enthusiasm lasted for several minutes; and it was remarked by several, that since the appearance of the Iron Duke as Chancellor, there has been nothing to be compared with this demonstration, whether as regards its intensity or duration. As a set-off to this, and to show that disunion could prevail even among those who, the moment before, were of one mind, the name of Gladstone was thrown in, and cheers and disapprobation were commingled—the latter, however, predominating. Distinguished literary character served as another rallying point; and the names of Macaulay, Tennyson, Grote, Alison, Dickens, and Thackeray, were received with unmingled approbation. The Bishop of Exeter and Dr. Pusey appeared to have lost a great portion of their popularity; and, instead of the rounds of cheers with which their names were wont to be greeted, the reception given to them was tame and equivocal. There were occasionally some humorous calls which provoked laughter and smiles even with the potent, grave, and reverend seignors, such, for instance—"the Chancellor's racing stud;" "the ladies in white;" "the gentlemen in black;" "the gentlemen jammed in the area;" "the gentlemen who tried for the Latin verse;" "Uncle Tom;" "the single ladies;" "the married ladies;" "the ladies who wish to be married;" "the ladies who won't be married;" "the ladies engaged;" "the mammas;" "the grandmammas;" "teetotallers and Bloomers were at a discount, and Protection, which was supposed to have been defunct, was resuscitated, and, linked with Disraeli's name, elicited immense cheering.

Meanwhile, a procession arrived at the theatre; it had been formed at Worcester College, and consisted of the Chancellor, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, the noble members of the University, the Bishops of Oxford, Exeter, London, Lin-

coln, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Chichester, St. Andrews, Quebec, Montreal, Ohio, and Nova Scotia, the Doctors of Divinity, Law, Physic, the Proctors, and Masters of Arts. The day was very fine, and the procession splendid. On the entrance of the procession the whole assembly rose and cheered. After Lord Derby had taken his seat, the names of the candidates for degrees were read over, and the cry of "placet," intermingled faintly with "non placet," followed each name. The Bedels then went to the Divinity School, and the long array of gentlemen who had been honoured entered into procession, saluted by cheers from the noisy young gentlemen in the gallery.

The following is the list of gentlemen upon whom the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred. Since the first publication of the list it has been considerably enlarged:—

Marquis of Blandford, M.P.	Right Rev. G. J. Mountain,
Marquis of Chandos, M.P.	Bishop of Quebec.
Earl of Eglington and Winton.	Right Rev. Charles McIlvaine,
Earl of Hardwicke.	Bishop of Ohio.
Earl of Malmesbury.	Right Rev. Charles Wordsworth,
Lord Stanley.	Bishop of St. Andrews.
Lord Redesdale.	Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart.,
Lord Colchester.	M.P.
Lord St. Leonards.	Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S., Kt.
T. B. Macaulay, Esq., M.P.	Sir Archibald Alison, Knight.
Lord Justice Turner.	Hon. Mr. Justice Halliburton.
Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P.	Sir Charles Eastlake, Knight,
Spencer H. Walpole, Esq., M.P.	President of the Royal Academy.
Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P.	Philip Pusey, Esq.
Joseph Napier, Esq., M.P.	George A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.
Major-General Hon. Sir E. Cust,	Colonel Mure, M.P.
K.C.H.	Chas. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P.
Rev. Joseph Pulling, B.D., Vice-	Lieutenant-General Reeve.
Chancellor of Cambridge Uni-	Samuel Warren, Esq., Q.C.
versity.	Richard Bright, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. Randolph Ingersoll,	Forbes Winslow, Esq., M.D.
Minister of the United States.	George Grote, Esq.
Hon. M. Van Buren, formerly	Professor James D. Forbes.
President of the United States.	Professor W. E. Aytoun.
Sir J. Buller Yardie Buller, Bart.,	Joseph Henry Green, Esq.
M.P.	William T. Brande, Esq., F.R.S.
Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.	

It is specially remarked, that in nominating the new Doctors, Lord Derby spoke Latin with felicity and correctness. In mentioning his son, he introduced the words *filius meus dilectissimus*. This ceremony concluded, the Public Orator delivered the Creweian oration, followed by the prize English essay, and compositions in honour of the newly-installed Chancellor, written by members of various colleges.

In the afternoon there was a flower show in Worcester Gardens, and a levée held by the Chancellor in the Taylor Institution; and in the evening the Vice-Chancellor gave a grand dinner.

The dinner at Worcester College gave opportunity for a response to "the health of our honoured guest, the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of our University." One or two points in Lord Derby's speech were of general interest. He described himself as not warmly attached to either of those extremes which weaken and divide our venerated Church; and he thought a knowledge of that had led to his election. On the question of University reform, after a qualified reference to the Commission, he thus expressed himself:—

Whatever might be the opinions entertained by the University with regard to the specific recommendations contained in that commission, they are now impartially, deliberately, and industriously examining the whole subject matter of academic discipline and studies, considering the recommendations and statements of the Commissioners, prepared to adopt that which, in their honest and conscientious judgment, they believed to be for the benefit of the University, anxious to meet public opinion by such changes as their own honest convictions might satisfy them would be beneficial, and equally prepared—and he could not blame them for it, nay, he was ready cordially to support them in doing it—to resist any alterations which may be pressed upon them, and which they do not themselves believe to be for the permanent interests of those who are committed to their charge [loud cheers].

In the evening, Lord and Lady Derby, and Lord Stanley, attended the "Installation ball." Next day there was a concert at the Theatre, and a banquet at Christ Church to the Chancellor in the evening.

Wednesday was distinguished by a grand dinner and a grand ball. The dinner was given by Christ Church College in honour of the Chancellor, formerly a Christ Church man; and most of his personal friends in Oxford attended. Mr. Gladstone, also a Christ Church man, was present, and was greeted with distinguished marks of favour. The under-graduates were not admitted to the banquet, so, it is stated, they assembled in "Tom Quad," and saluted Mr. Disraeli with uproarious cheers as he left the convivialities of Wolsey's Hall. The ball given by the fraternity of Freemasons was very splendid; the Town Hall being decorated most expensively, and the brethren bedizened in all their jewelled paraphernalia.

The Theatre was again the scene of musical and poetical triumphs on Thursday. Many celebrities were admitted to the honorary degree; the Installation Ode, written by Professor Claughton, and set to music by Sir Henry Bishop, was sung; and the "Newdegate" prize poem, "On the Ruins of Egyptian Thebes," was recited by the author, Mr. Reynolds, of Exeter College. In the evening, Lord Derby dined at Pembroke College; and the second Installation ball was given in the Town Hall.

NEW FACILITIES FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.—The Customs authorities now allow the luggage of passengers from Paris by the mail-train, which arrives about 8.6 a.m., to be brought to London without examination at Dover, in order to prevent detention in the latter place. The passengers by the mail-packet have merely to point out their luggage at the railway-station after landing at Dover, and take their places in the train for town. On arrival in London the luggage-van is run into the new Custom-house built by the South-Eastern Company on their London-bridge station, where officers from the Customs are in attendance, and where the examination is made.

Foreign Intelligence.

STATE OF ITALY.

The last monthly record of the Society of Friends of Italy has the following information on the state of that unhappy country:—

Nearly four months have elapsed since the Milan attempt; and we are now enabled to state as a fact what we then foresaw. Not only the failure has not unfavourably affected the general condition of the Italian National party, but it has rather communicated an additional degree of vitality to it. We state this as the most undeniable proof of the point which the national feeling has reached in Italy. One degree less of ripeness might have made the failure unintelligible to the mass, consequently misjudged, and fatal to the party and its leader. But there are two stages in the life of a rising nation: the first, the educational stage of martyrdom, when the national thought has not yet reached the masses, makes of every failure a fatal event, spreading discouragement and scepticism concerning the strength and the future vitality of the party; the second, the stage of struggle and victory, when the worshippers of the thought are millions, hails any bold attempt, failing or not, as an incident in the battle, as a proof that enthusiasm is living in the hearts of the soldiers of the cause, as a fresh summons to dare. Since 1848 and 1849, Italy has entered this second stage.

We have been carefully examining during the last few months, as far as we could, the movement of the elements constituting the vital part of the nation. They are more stirring than before the 6th of February. The re-actionary Piedmontese press has been declaring every day that Mazzini and the party were a dead thing; but the very fact of declaring it every other day is evidence of the reverse. A pamphlet, *Alcune Pagine di Giuseppe Mazzini*, was being printed in Genoa, in accordance with all the rules of law; it is a calm self-defence against all the foul accusations which have circulated, during two months, against Mazzini, through the organs of the monarchical party; an appeal to fair play. It has been illegally seized before publication, the printer has been arrested, and many houses unsuccessfully searched. All the most distinguished lawyers of Genoa have united in a collective protest against the illegality of the seizure. Mazzini wrote an article himself against the refusal of fair-play to him in his own country; it was seized again in the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa; but next day, Brofferio, a member of the Sardinian Parliament, reproduced it at Turin, in the *Voce della Libertà*. The pamphlet is widely circulating in Italy, and a second popular edition is in preparation. A second very short pamphlet by Mazzini, *Il Partito d'Azione*, has been immediately reprinted in Genoa, at Geneva, and by the clandestine press in Rome. The *Partito d'Azione* embodies the actual views of the most energetic section of the national party. The hour for action, it declares, has arrived. The masses of the people, in towns especially, are ready for it. On the other side, persecution strikes as well the Italian who reads a publication of the clandestine press, as one who bears witness for his faith by an armed protest. Armed protests are, therefore, to be preferred and resorted to wherever and whenever possible. Action begets action.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

The relations of Russia with Turkey and the other Powers of Europe are still the topic of foreign intelligence; indeed, nearly all the news, and the thousand and one rumours from continental capitals, have reference to it. Some surmises, not officially confirmed, were corroborated by an important article which appeared in the non-official part of the Paris *Moniteur* on Friday last. The organ of the French Government announced, that the French fleet in the Greek waters, under Admiral Lasusse, was placed at the disposal of M. de la Cour towards the end of March; and that recent events had induced the British Government to give similar powers to Lord Stratford. "The Governments of France and England have, moreover, decided that their united fleets shall, without further delay, proceed close to the Dardanelles. The orders to this effect were sent on the 4th of this month from Toulon and Marseilles, by the 'Chapal' and the 'Caradoc,' to Admirals Lasusse and Dundas. This precautionary measure does not exclude the hope of a pacific settlement of the question." The truth of this statement has been confirmed by our own Ministers in both Houses of Parliament.

Since then intelligence has come direct from the Russian capital of a more pacific character. The St. Petersburg steamer, which arrived at Stettin on the 7th, landed five Russian Cabinet couriers, who immediately resumed their journey by land to deliver despatches for the Russian embassies at the principal Courts of Europe. The Minister of the Czar at the French Court, upon the receipt of one of these despatches, on Friday last, proceeded to remit to the Imperial Government a diplomatic note, in which his master explains the attitude which he assumes towards Turkey. In this note the Czar declares that he will not recede from the demands postulated in the last despatch of Prince Menschikoff; that he has no intention of making war against Turkey, or interfering with the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire; but that, in the event of the Divan persisting in its rejection of his demands, he will occupy the Danubian provinces with his army. Such occupation, however, would not be of the nature of a declaration of war, existing treaties allowing the occupation of the provinces under the circumstances.

On Sunday, M. Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris. "In this conference, which was most cordial, the Russian Ambassador stated that it was the intention of Russia to occupy the Danubian Principalities, but that they would not extend their occupation beyond the frontiers of those provinces."

Letters from St. Petersburg, of June 2, state that Prince Gortschakoff, who had been appointed to command the active army of 120,000 men now on the

Pruth, had been summoned to the capital to receive instructions. The Grenadier corps had been ordered to be in readiness to march for Poland in case it should become necessary to withdraw troops thence. Letters from Warsaw state that Paskiewitch is busy inspecting troops and arsenals. It is broadly hinted that Count Nesselrode, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is no longer so perfectly possessed of his Imperial master's confidence as formerly; that he had, from the beginning, opposed the mission of Prince Menschikoff; and that the specific-Russian party was now getting the upper hand.

Letters from Moldavia state that the Boyars in the Russian interest are busily intriguing against Prince Ghika, the Hospodar, who has of late shown more independence than agreeable to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires—and, in particular, has refused to appoint a Russian colonel to the Ministry of War. The Prince has declared, in plain terms, to the Russian agent, that he will govern independently, and for the interests of the Principality, or not at all.

A certain degree of activity is displayed in all the military ports of France. Detachments of marines, on their way to Toulon, pass almost daily through Paris. Orders have been issued to all seamen on leave of absence, whose term of service has not yet expired, to proceed forthwith to Brest, and to report themselves to the Port Admiral. This order has been already executed at Havre.

The Porte has communicated to the representatives of the great Powers a memorandum explaining the conduct of Turkey in its difference with Russia, and indicating the new concessions which the Sultan proposes to make to his Christian subjects.

General Dembinski has addressed a letter to the *Journal des Débats*, in which he states that he has not offered his services to the Sultan, but that, if a command were offered him, he would not refuse it.

Advices from Trieste, of the 6th instant, state that the French, English, and Prussian officers, in the Turkish army, are actively employed in taking measures of defence. One of them, Captain Jungmann, is placing the citadel of the Bosphorus in a state of defence. M. Petit has been sent to the ports of the Danube. Admiral Slade is engaged in organizing the fleet; he has not, however, as yet, been appointed to any command.

The Egyptian General, Solyma Pacha, sailed from Alexandria, on the 2nd, in one of the Viceroy's vessels, for Constantinople. He is charged with a special mission, and accompanied by several officers of the staff. Previous to his departure, he had a long conference with the British Consul-General.

The force which the Turks can bring into the field is a subject on which there are conflicting opinions. Those who insist on the extreme feebleness of Turkey put forward statements representing her armies as composed of unwilling soldiers, badly disciplined and badly armed. Those, on the contrary, who look more hopefully on Turkey, reckon her hosts by the hundred thousand, her artillery by the thousand, and the readiness and courage of her soldiers as above the average.

It turns out, after all, that the Greek population supports the Sultan; that the Patriarch of Constantinople has received the strongest assurances from his clergy; and that generally the Greeks express a fear of Russian domination. The Albanians, the Khoords, and other fierce tribes, will, it is expected, be called into the field; and the papers mention that a Khoordish chief, long confined in Candia for having massacred the Nestorian Christians, had been released with a view to his rousing his people. While a fanatical courage and love of independence animate the Mussulmans, the Russian soldiers are described as burning to fulfil their long-cherished hopes, and to "hear mass" in the mosque of St. Sophia. On the other hand, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*—probably not a reliable authority on such a matter—says:—"The Greek hierarchy in Turkey still protests against a Russian Protectorate, but it is an undeniable fact that the inferior clergy are completely under Russian influence. As far as the people are concerned, the followers of the Greek Church who belong to the kingdom of Greece feel a greater sympathy for Russia than the South Slavonic races. The nominal political independence of the first is secured, but a Russian Protectorate would destroy the hopes which, it is very generally believed, are cherished by the latter."

Baron Meyendorff returned to his post as Ambassador at Vienna, on the 8th instant, with despatches from St. Petersburg. It is said that Austria is pressed by her Northern ally to a certain line of conduct under certain circumstances, and that she will do all in her power to induce the Porte to yield, but will hardly go further. The Vienna papers state, on the authority of telegraphic despatches, that the Russian Cabinet is willing to accept the mediation of Austria in the quarrel with the Porte. It is asserted, that Count Leiningen will be sent on a special mission to St. Petersburg.

Every mail now places Russia in a worse position as regards the *casus belli*. It appears that just before Prince Menschikoff finally steamed off, and after his last proposal had been rejected, he heard that the Sultan intended to issue a proclamation confirming all the religious privileges granted *ab antiquo* to the Greek clergy, and thus to show that hostile feelings toward the Christians did not determine his rejection of the Russian demand. Upon this, Prince Menschikoff sent the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministers of England, France, Austria, and Prussia.

Bujukdere, May 9 (21).

At the moment of departure from Constantinople, the undersigned, Ambassador of Russia, has learned that the Sublime Porte manifested its intention to proclaim a guarantee for the exercise of the spiritual rights vested in the clergy of the Eastern Church, which, in fact,

renders doubtful the maintenance of the other privileges which that Church enjoys.

Whatever may be the motive of this determination, the undersigned is under the necessity of informing his Highness the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that a declaration, or any other act which, although it may preserve the integrity of the purely spiritual rights of the orthodox Eastern Church, tends to invalidate the other rights, privileges, and immunities accorded to her religion and clergy from the most ancient times, and which they enjoy at the present moment, will be considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an act of hostility to Russia, and to her religion.

The undersigned begs, &c.

MENSCHIKOFF.

THE DEAD-LOCK IN JAMAICA.

Sir G. Grey, the Governor of Jamaica, has intervened in the standing quarrel between the Council and the Assembly, and opened the new session on the 17th with a speech to both Houses. He pointed out, that by the lapse of the revenue bills, and the want of provision for the expenses of Government, the demands on the Treasury, if the present state of things continues to the 10th October, will amount to £100,000; that only some £20,000 would be forthcoming to meet legitimate demands; and that therefore the remaining £80,000 would form an augmentation of the debt of the island. But as some of the creditors could not wait for the satisfaction of their claims, he intended to discharge the female convicts—then the male convicts—and dismiss the police, as it was a delusion to suppose that the Governor has authority to resort to the Commissariat or the Imperial Government for assistance. He stated, that in one week not less than £11,000 had been lost to the revenue by the lapse of the Import and Rum Duties Act; and he strongly reprobated the conduct of the Assembly in attempting, under cover of providing for the principal supplies, so to appropriate its grants as to defeat former permanent appropriations. Sir Charles concluded with these recommendations:—

Therefore, whenever and in whatsoever manner opportunity and leisure may be found or created, I recommend that your attention should be given, first, to a regulation of the civil and ecclesiastical establishments, by reductions which shall either be prospective, or shall be made upon the basis of a fair and moderate compensation for existing interests; secondly, to the provision of a permanent fund for the payment of the reduced establishments; thirdly, to the enabling of the Governor for the time being to employ Ministerial officers, holding seats in the Assembly, to bring forward Government measures in that House.

The disagreements between the House and Government had assumed an alarming aspect, the House having again refused to vote the Appropriation Bill. The Assembly was prorogued on the 23rd, and it was stated, that the Government had threatened to turn loose the convicts and disband the police, for the want of means for their support. Business had become materially suspended on account of this unsettled and unfortunate state of things.

The yellow fever still prevailed in the West Indies, and the eastern coasts of Central and South America, to a fearful extent.

THE CANADIAN REFORM BILL CARRIED.

On the 26th of May, the bill to increase the representation in the Legislature passed the Legislative Council at Quebec by two more than a two-thirds vote, which was the number necessary to carry it. For five or six years past this two-thirds majority was only not obtained by one or two votes every session of Parliament. This adds to the *clat* of the present success of the bill. The bill will, of course, now become law, as, according to the theory of responsible government, the Governor-General is supposed to have given his assent to the principle before its introduction.

The provisions of the bill are of great importance, and will make the representation more thoroughly democratic. The members of the provincial Parliament are increased from 84 to 130. The Legislative Council, the second branch of the Legislature, is made elective. The upper Houses to consist of sixty members, thirty to be elected from either section of the province. The qualification for membership to be £1,000 worth of real estate, or ex-membership of the lower House. The councillors to hold office for a period of six years, and to be elected and go out by rotation. The Governor-General to have the power of dissolution in case the Council should reject a measure twice passed by the lower House, but not otherwise. The Colonial Office has uniformly discountenanced this change.

The Legislative Council has taken the decisive step of throwing out the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, which was very unexpected, and has excited great surprise. This was one of the pet measures of the Government, and took a long time to mature.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION is, it seems, very far from ready. An exhibitor from this country relates in the *Times* how, on his arrival in New York, on the 28th of April, he found the building not half finished, and he does not think it will be opened by the first of June. "In fact, the Americans are quite ashamed of it; you never hear the subject named, and it is looked upon as merely a stock-jobbing affair originated by a few speculators; and as regards the object for which it was ostensibly got up—a National Exhibition—it will be quite a failure." "I was told by the agent in London that it would cover eight acres and a-half; now, the ground it stands on is four acres, and, allowing for the space inside the rails, it will leave very little over three acres for the building; and yet they

boasted of ours only being large enough for a lodge for theirs. 'How are the mighty fallen!' I hope the Earl of Ellesmere, as soon as he finds out the true state of things, will 'bout ship' and return."

THE KING OF HOLLAND has just granted permission to the new Catholic prelates to accept the title of supernumerary Chamberlains conferred on them by the Pope, and to wear the insignia of that ecclesiastical dignity.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, to escape from a compact crowd which had surrounded him whilst returning from St. Cloud, went to a stall and purchased all the toys, and threw them right and left amongst the people. During the scramble, he passed through amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

THE PATTERN NATIONALLY-EDUCATED STATE.—The Massachusetts Legislature have unanimously adopted the following:—"That the committee on education consider what legislation, if any, is necessary to protect the ignorant and credulous from the delusive acts of 'spirit rappers,' so called, whose blasphemous assumptions are fearfully engrossing the minds of a large portion of the community, producing insanity, robbing men of their property, destroying domestic happiness, and filling the hospitals for the insane with the dupes of this popular humbug; also, that the same committee take into consideration the expediency of making it a penal offence for the owner or lessee of any building, in any city or town in this Commonwealth, to let the same, or any part thereof, for the purpose of holding the blasphemous meetings of 'spirit rappers,' with full power to send for persons and papers." Another resolution, that the same committee cause notice to be served to the parties implicated, viz., the spirits themselves, was rejected.

A HINT FOR AUSTRIA.—I learnt at Carlovacz, with some degree of certainty, that if another attempt on the part of the Magyars should take place, they will be eagerly joined by the Croats. It appears that the former people still hope to achieve, if not complete national independence, at least more liberal institutions than they have as yet enjoyed under the Austrian rule, and that another insurrection is projected, which is not intended to break out until its principles shall have spread over all the Slavonian provinces of the Austrian empire; while the Croats now understand the error they fell into by opposing the Hungarians, and will, in future, make common cause with them. They were induced to follow their Ban in his campaign against Hungary, by promises of political enfranchisements, and of diminutions in their fiscal burdens, which promises have subsequently been belied by him; and he is now as unpopular among them as he was formerly revered. Their natural sympathies are all in favour of the Hungarians.—*Travels in the Regions of the Lower Danube in 1850-1.*

AN ICEBERG, estimated at three miles in circumference, and 300 feet high, was seen by the ship "Anglesea," from Australia, as she rounded Cape Horn.

PRINCE ALBRECHT, of Prussia, was suddenly attacked, on Friday afternoon, with a slight stroke of paralysis, but, medical aid being at hand, he was quickly relieved, and is now convalescent.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY IN A LAW COURT.—In 1850, the Marquis of Londonderry struck a bargain with M. Soupe, a wine-merchant of Paris, for an exchange of wine and coal. The Marquis agreed to pay for 10,000 francs' worth of wine, said to have been from the cellars of Charles X., with coal—two-thirds large and one-third small. Each was dissatisfied with the bargain; but it was agreed that it should hold. However, when Lord Londonderry went to Paris, in June, 1852, M. Soupe had him arrested, with great rudeness; but he was liberated on depositing 10,000 francs. The Marquis brought an action. The Civil Tribunal decided that the money deposited should be paid to M. Soupe; but, on appeal, the Imperial Court has ended the cause, by insisting on the bargains being carried out, and condemning M. Soupe to pay costs.

The "inheritance" of the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha falls to Prince Albert's second son.

It is stated that Prince Dolgorneki boxed the ears of the Shah of Persia's secretary, in consequence of his refusal to accede to Russia's alternative, that Persia should forthwith pay back the whole amount of the loan (80,000,000*fr.*), or cede the province of Astrabad, on the Caspian Sea.

Dr. Kane sailed from New York on the 31st, on his second expedition to the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin.

THE RIVER PLATE.—The news is again of a most unfavourable character. The siege of the city of Buenos Ayres continued, but was carried on merely by a species of skirmishing guerilla warfare in the outskirts of the town, by which much property was destroyed, and many lives sacrificed. General Urquiza, after proclaiming that the "fatal obstinacy of the political circle which had possessed itself of the arms and power in the city against the general will of the province of Buenos Ayres," compelled him to assume an attitude he would sincerely have desired to avoid, the General-in-chief of the National Squadron issued a notification, dated April 23, announcing, "that the blockade in the afore-mentioned part of this port is established from this date, conceding a term of six days, reckoned from said date, for foreign vessels to quit the inner roads, and twenty days for those that are in the outer roads." The pressure of the siege was severely felt in the city.

THE RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY proceeds with activity, but there is rather a lack of able seamen among the new recruits.

AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received from Mr. J. Lilwall, the indefatigable Secretary of the Early-closing Association, a copy of a letter from an intelligent, sober-minded young man at Melbourne, addressed to his brother, accompanied with a few preliminary remarks, in which we entirely concur. Mr. Lilwall points out that this communication only confirms the opinion, that the persons wanted in Australia are "men acquainted with agriculture, possessed of one kind or other of mechanical skill, or capable of manual labour. Certainly not young men (at present, at least) who, having hitherto been exposed to the debilitating influences of protracted shop employment, possess neither the knowledge of the former classes, nor are capable of the muscular exertion of the latter." He adds,—"But surely the information which is thus spreading will induce parents for the future to place the greater portion of their families to trades of a handicraft or scientific character, rather than train so many of them either to professions, or the 'genteel,' but effeminate and less intellectual departments of mercantile life." The following are extracts from the letter in question:—

Melbourne, February 5, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER,—I am happy to say, Edward, Frank, and I, arrived safely. We are now in the land of plenty. A dog here eats more good beef and mutton in one day than many a poor working man does in England in a month. Melbourne is a town far, very far superior to what I expected, and must soon become, I should say, one of the finest in the world. It is most beautifully laid out—the streets all intersecting each other, in cross parallel lines, and very wide, so that building might be continued without altering the design, until the town is twice or three times, or even thirty times as large as London, and none of your alleys. Shops and everything are just like what they are in England, and the difficulty is to realize the fact that you are really sixteen thousand miles from home. It would be far easier to imagine that you had merely removed from one English town to another. The yield at the diggings is very good. There are plenty going to them, and plenty returning. Many successful, and some not. The work is very hard, but most like to have a try, if not at first, after having settled down a month or two. The diggers now work more steadily, and with less excitement.

Other work is plentiful. Ten shillings per day is the present price for the commonest labour—stonebreakers, and such like. Blacksmiths earn from £5 to £15 per week. Wheelwrights, from 2*s.* per day upwards (of course James won't come); carpenters from 2*s.* per day; bricklayers, and all similar trades, about the same. For carpenters and wheelwrights these wages are likely to keep up for years. Men earn about £10 or £12 per week in moving luggage with a horse and cart. They will not move an inch for less than 7*s.* 6*d.*—if it is only a single box. Washing costs 7*s.* 6*d.* per dozen—the same if all towels or socks; making a coat, £3; pair of trousers, 2*s.*; ready-made clothes are principally worn. Journeyman bakers are earning enormous wages. The class here who answer to our poor in England think as little of a sovereign as the others do of a halfpenny. All amounts up to 6*d.* are treated as farthing things are in England; for instance, instead of giving 2*d.* or 3*d.* change, we put in a ball of cotton, and no remark is made. Villages around Melbourne are fast springing up into towns, and land is daily increasing in value. Rents are enormously high. In fact, you can scarcely get a house at all. The lowest for board and lodging is 8*s.* per week. Emigrants erect tents, and pay 5*s.* per week for the ground. Where these tents are pitched is become quite a town, and is called Canvass Town. Trades and professions of all kinds are carried on there. On leaving the ship, five of us joined, and were very fortunate in meeting with a capital out-house to sleep in, at 8*s.* each per week, with a yard to put our cart in. Bread is 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon; butter 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; fresh do., 3*s.* 6*d.*; tea, 2*s.*; beef and mutton, of first-rate quality, 5*d.*; sugar, 4*d.*. So that when some provisions are high, you can always live on those which are cheap, if you desire to save money. We live nearly as cheap as in London. The market is at present, and will no doubt be for many years, very fluctuating. Eighteen months since, assistant shopmen could command £200 and £300 per year salary; but lately they have been offering themselves for next to nothing. Tell Mr. Lilwall I would not recommend either assistants or clerks to come out; as, for such classes, it is a great risk. Horses being dear, and liable to be stolen—like umbrellas—we thought it would be better to sell our cart, which we did, by auction, on Tuesday last: it was knocked down at £40; a few months since it would have fetched £80 or £100; as it was, it paid us well. Bring out a fair stock of clothes for your own use, but no more, as it is uncertain whether the article will be dear or cheap when you arrive. Tell Mr. Lilwall that all the shops close here in good time. We commence at 8, and finish at half-past 7 o'clock. Instead of staying as in England, most persons here take it easy. Milliners and dressmakers are doing first-rate. Sarah ought to be here now. Ladies are now not so scarce in Melbourne. We have places of worship of every denomination, all well attended. The Sabbath is as well observed here as in most towns in England.

HINTS TO THOSE ABOUT TO EMIGRATE.—Your boxes should be stout and water-tight, with blocks at the bottom, to keep them a little off the damp deck, well corded, and with the name in white paint, as cards get knocked off. Cabin boxes should be confined to the size specified in the bills, or you may not be able to get them under your berth; the same, also, as regards your bed. The best cabins are those near the hatchway, having a port-hole or window. Those who cannot relish the biscuits provided would find them, if soaked the over night, make excellent puddings, mixed with flour, thus making the ship allowance of flour go further. As constant disagreements and unpleasantnesses occur on board, a word of advice to all.—Keep yourself and your business to yourself; interfere with no one's affairs but your own. If once you commence card-playing and drinking, good bye to peace. On first starting, if persons choose to look out, they may often make good engagements; as when most of the passengers are sick, they are willing to

pay well for being waited on. Tailors, shoemakers, and barbers especially, can earn a good deal during the passage. Tie your books up in oilskin. Boots should not be greased, or the cockroaches will eat them. If possible, choose a vessel that carries all on an equality, as, besides other conveniences, it affords additional space for walking on deck. The best preventive of sea sickness is to live very plainly for a week or two before going on board, as anything that creates bile has a tendency to produce sea sickness. In order to keep in health, rise at five o'clock, and take plenty of exercise in pacing the deck, &c. Everything belonging to you which you wish not to lose should be plainly marked. In choosing a vessel, see the captain, and judge of his character for yourself. The one who commanded our vessel, though a first-rate seaman, was a most deceptive, ignorant fellow. He treated the generality of the passengers as though they were paupers or convicts, not excluding the crew, all of which, excepting one man, struck whilst we were lying off Madeira. Lights are allowed in cabins till ten o'clock. Government, I think, would do well to prohibit the use of candles: lanterns for oil are much better and safer. A fire occurred on board our ship from the use of a candle, which threatened to prove of a destructive character. Passengers should provide themselves with the Act of Parliament which regulates emigrant ships. See that all is right at Lloyd's; that the vessel is A 1, a good height between decks, with proper water-closets, &c. Every one should get their embarkation orders signed for Melbourne—not Port Phillip—as this makes, by water, a difference of seven miles. You will see I have given you full instructions, as though I was certain you were about to come.

ARTICLES TO BE PROVIDED BY PERSONS ABOUT TO EMIGRATE.—Persons emigrating should provide themselves with a waterproof suit—cap, coat, and leggings—which may be obtained at a small cost; also, a light cloth cap for lounging, together with a straw hat, to fasten under the chin. Having these, you can, when it rains, remain on deck, and thus avoid the discomfort arising from crowding below with the hatchways closed. Goggles are also a good addition. A scrubbing-brush and house flannel are very useful; also plenty of string and cord, nails, tacks, hammer, paper; a good large pocket or two with divisions, to nail in your berth, for comb, brush, and a hundred other little things, is indispensable; a keg and a can, the shape of a bottle, to keep water in; knife and fork; table and teaspoon; wooden spoon; wash basin; basin to make puddings in; pudding cloths—several of the latter, as they get burned; a plate or two; drinking cup; pot and tin saucepan; hook; plenty of bags for dry provision; pepper-box; jar or bottle for pickles, also for vinegar. An earthenware tea-cup and saucer, and a glass, are great luxuries to begin with. Every one who can, should supply himself with the following articles of food, especially those of weak constitutions:—Two or three hams and a cheese; as much bread as will keep, with a canister of biscuits or gingerbread; jams and jellies, which require very careful packing, as they are apt to ferment; oatmeal; arrowroot; and fruit of any sort; carbonate of soda; spices, and all such articles as are needed to make good things out of flower and water; ginger powders, and such like; a bottle or two of brandy and wine, with a little medicine. These should be stowed in your cabin, packed in a box, or you may not otherwise be able to get at them.

I am, your affectionate brother,
A. K. H.

In a letter from Melbourne, dated February 10th, we find the following passages:—

Immigrants still continue to arrive, and often at the rate of a thousand or more in the week; it is curious, however, to observe, that these additional numbers do not now seem to produce much impression on the town, either because the men start off at once for some of the diggings, or go to Sydney or Adelaide, or up the country—anywhere rather than remain in Melbourne, though many of them leave their wives and families. Numbers of respectable young women find they have made a sad mistake in coming to Melbourne. Want of all decent lodgings on landing disgusts them. To an advertisement which offered a respectable woman a free passage to England, in return for taking care of two children on the voyage, there were between three and four hundred applications the very next morning.

A few days ago, as Captain Chisholm was standing at the door of a shop in Collins-street, a gentleman, a perfect stranger, stepped up to him, and said, "Sir, I beg your pardon for the liberty I take; I am a Fellow, &c., of an Oxford College; I am almost starving; would you be so kind as to give me a shilling?" It was true.

A letter from Sydney, published in the *Hants Independent*, and dated Jan. 26, 1853, describes the miscellaneous character of the population, comprising emigrants from France, Germany, the United States, China, &c.; the irregular, unfinished appearance of the streets; the wretched paving; and the numbers of ownerless dogs:—

With these exceptions, Sydney is thoroughly British, and much resembles an English town of second-rate magnitude. All the peculiar customs and tastes of English society are here reproduced. Every weakness and foible of the old country has here its counterpart. I had expected to have witnessed some variation of the old routine; but in this respect I seem to have travelled 14,000 miles to no purpose. The shop windows are filled with "Great Reductions," "Enormous Sacrifices," and every other puff that was found to be serviceable at home, is here made use of. It is positively amusing to trace the successive reappearance of all the practices and conventionalisms of the country one has left behind. There has been for some time in Sydney a "Casino de Venise," and there is now a lecturer on electro-biology, who collects crowded audiences.

A large proportion of the business here is done through auctions, of which there are about a score going on daily. Many of the articles seem to have been imported merely for this purpose, and do not appear to get very remunerative prices. . . . The auctions here are generally of a more homely character than those in England, especially the smaller ones, which are merely those of shopkeepers disposing of their wares, which they can generally manage to do, as there are every day fresh arrivals from the bush or from the gold-fields with plenty of money. Sometimes the scene at these places is highly amusing. The other day a man having a pair of boots knocked down to him immediately put them on, and handed his old ones to the

auctioneer to be disposed of in the next lot. Attention is directed to these sales by the ringing of a bell, and, in the middle of the day, the ear is deafened by the number of these noises sounding in all directions.

Labour is very scarce in Sydney, and consequently very dear. No labourer gets less than 5s. a-day, and lately as much as 12s. has been given to ballast-men. Timmen can get from £3 10s. to £4. The establishment wages of compositors was £3 12s.; it is now £3 3s. Female labour is also very scarce; the most inexperienced Irish girl cannot be engaged for less than £30 a-year. In the bush there is the same want of labour. A great quantity of corn will be wasted this autumn for want of men to reap it. Sheep-shearers go round the country, and can demand their own prices. One of these companies was lately asked their charge for shearing a flock of sheep. "Three-fourths of the wool," was the laconic reply. This is literally "a case of fleecing."

Court, Personal, and Political News.

THE COURT.—On Wednesday, the Queen gave a grand dinner in the Waterloo gallery, Windsor; the most distinguished among the guests were the Duke of Genoa and the foreign visitors at Court, several ministers, Viscount Hardinge, and several military officers of the Household Brigade. Her Majesty attended the races at Ascot Heath on Thursday. In the Queen's carriage were the Duke of Genoa, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Royal; in the carriage with Prince Albert were the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Prince of Wales. Seven other carriages followed; in one of which was the Duke of Cambridge, with the Princess Alice and Prince Alfred. Her Majesty was received at the royal stand by the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Breadalbane. She returned to Windsor Castle about five o'clock. In the evening, the Queen gave a second grand dinner in the Waterloo Gallery; served on the magnificent service of gold plate, with George the Fourth's colossal wine-cooler placed on a detached table. The Duke of Genoa was again the chief guest. The Royal Family returned to Buckingham Palace on Friday afternoon. In the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert were present at a grand banquet given by the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. The Duke of Genoa was also a conspicuous guest, sitting on the right of the Queen. Nearly all the aristocracy in town were present at the party which followed the dinner. Her Majesty and Prince Albert departed about eleven o'clock. The Queen was conducted to her carriage by the Duchess of Sutherland, whom, on leaving Stafford House, the Queen "saluted affectionately." On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, at Twickenham.

THE DUKE OF GENOA has been busy during the past week visiting public objects of interest. He has been to Richmond, Hampton Court, Ascot Races, and the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham, visited the Lord Mayor, the clubhouses, the dockyard at Portsmouth. He next proceeds to Dresden, to be present at the marriage of his brother-in-law, the Saxon Prince, who is to wed the Princess Carola of Vasa. He is stated to have been highly delighted with this country, and his reception.

THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN.—The prize of one hundred guineas, offered by the Associate Institution for the best essay on the Laws respecting the Protection of Women, has been awarded to James Edward Davis, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Oxford circuit. The adjudicators were the Bishop of Oxford, Vice-Chancellor Wood, and Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P.

MR. JOSEPH COTTLE, the early friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, and himself an author, died at his residence near Bristol, on Tuesday last, in his 84th year.

MR. E. M. WARD has received authority from her Majesty's Fine Art Commissioners to commence at once on a second illustration of English history, for the new Houses of Parliament, as a companion to the "Execution of Montrose"—at present one of the leading attractions of the Royal Academy Exhibition. The story which Mr. Ward is to tell on canvass is known among artists as "The Sleep of Argyll."

THE QUEEN has been pleased to notify to the municipality of Hull, that she accepts their invitation to visit the town in the course of the current season, but that she has not yet been able to fix the time when she may be expected to arrive at this port.

THE DEAN OF HEREFORD has received, for his Essay of Self-Supporting Schools, the Society of Arts' medal.

MR. H. MUGGERIDGE is likely to succeed to the aldermanic gown of Castle Baynard ward, vacant by the acceptance by Alderman Wilson of Sir J. Key's position as alderman for the ward of Bridge Without.

MR. JAMES HARMER, of Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe, Kent, well known in civic circles as Mr. Alderman Harmer (although he resigned his magisterial gown many years since), died on Sunday at Cricklewood, in Middlesex, after a short illness, in the 77th year of his age.

THE BALLOT.—A public meeting was held on Monday night at the Literary Institution, Greenwich, in aid of the ballot movement. The chair was occupied by Montagu Chambers, Esq., M.P. The assemblage, which was numerous and highly influential, was addressed by Mr. Hepworth Dixon on behalf of the Ballot Society; after which speeches were delivered by Messrs. Thwaites, D. Bass, W. C. Bennett, Laing, Noble, and J. Bennett. The proceedings were characterised by great enthusiasm. A petition to the House of Commons in its favour was adopted, and a ballot local committee appointed.

SCIENCE AND ART AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

After dining with the Lord Mayor on the previous day, the chief magistrates of about eighty of our principal cities and towns met in conference on Wednesday, and discussed the question how a more extended knowledge of art and science could be engrafted on our present system of education. Under the instructions of Mr. Cardwell, they were met by Mr. Cole and Dr. Lyon Playfair, who, at some length, explained to them the facilities which the Government were prepared to afford in the matter. Both these distinguished gentlemen repudiated the idea of education in art or science carried out on any other than self-supporting principles, and they entered into numerous details tending to show how instruction languished when subsidised, and prospered when maintained on a voluntary and independent footing. For the first year of the establishment of the school, the Board of Trade will guarantee a salary to the teacher in aid of the fees, and will also supply models and drawings at half the usual price. Scholarships open to pupils of the local schools will be established in the London Central School. This system has already worked well; several schools have, through it, been rendered quite self-supporting. The principle of the education in these schools, will be the instruction of children in the elementary truths of Art and Science—not the exhibition of scientific results to adults, as was the old plan. The wish of the people to know these elementary truths is now well known: in Jermyn-street, the lectures have been continually well attended.

The state of the schools in the provinces, and the temper of the people regarding them, were witnessed by the assembled mayors. Some suggestive statements were made. In Liverpool the working classes are steadily improving in knowledge of their separate crafts: they can now understand the most elaborate plans, and can criticise designs. From Glasgow comes the same report. In Dublin, the Royal Dublin Society manages the schools of design, with good effect. In Edinburgh, the schools of design are self-supporting. In Leicester and Chester nothing has been done; and in Hull, there has been the same inactivity, directly traceable to the clergy, who have "stopped the way." In all parts, however, a general wish is expressed to co-operate with the Board of Trade. All the mayors at the Conference on Wednesday seemed well disposed towards the plan proposed. They insisted with striking unanimity upon the necessity of making the proposed instruction self-sustaining and independent of Government subsidies or interference. Mr. Redgrave, who has had opportunities of observation, remarked that he could not agree with the reports from Glasgow and Liverpool: he thought the workmen of this country knew little or nothing of design. After these varied testimonies, the Conference was brought to a conclusion, in a very municipal manner. "Come and dine with me," said the Mayor of Southampton, "and I'll show you Mr. Vanderbilt's splendid yacht." The mayors present accepted the proposition with loud cheers.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor had a *conversazione*, where the muster of high dignities and eminent public men was very large. Among the list we notice the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Winchester, Lichfield, Llandaff, and Limerick; Judges Coleridge, Wightman, Talfourd, Parke, Knight Bruce, Turner, and Stuart; Sir John Rennie, Sir James Stephen, Sir I. F. Herschell, Sir Charles Barry, Professor Sedgwick, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Chas. Knight; the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyll, Lords Lansdowne, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, Granville, John Russell; the Chevalier Bunsen, and Commodore Vanderbilt. The evening passed in conversation, refreshments, and a supper at midnight. The rooms of the Mansion-house were furnished, for the occasion of the *conversazione*, with a large and highly-interesting collection of educational apparatus. Among the contributors were the Master-General of the Ordnance, who supplied illustrations of the instruction given at the Military Academy, Woolwich. The British and Foreign School Society, the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge, the National Society, the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, the Home and Colonial School Society, and the Working Men's Educational Union, also exhibited their books and systems of instruction. The principal publishers of educational works sent in their publications, and some beautiful models, diagrams, and specimens of apparatus, remarkable for their cheapness as well as their excellency, were shown by the new Department of Science and Art.

The premiums given by the Society of Arts for essays and inventions on various subjects connected with Science, Art, and Manufactures, were, on Friday, awarded, and presented to the fortunate candidates by Prince Albert, the President of the Society. The Marquis of Lansdowne proposed, and Lord Colborne seconded, a vote of thanks to the Prince for his conduct in the chair.

A great host of visitors, comprising the representatives of members of the Society of Arts, representatives of the Literary and Scientific Institutions in union with that body, and several Mayors, were carried down to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on Friday, and conducted over the works, in which great progress is reported.

ROBBERY AT A CONFIRMATION.—Four members of the London swell mob—two men and two women, the former dressed as clergymen, the latter as respectable ladies—have been committed for trial for robbing a lady of her gold watch, at St. George's church, Everton, Liverpool, during a confirmation held by the Bishop of Chester.

A gentleman has recently been excused serving on a grand jury on account of his bad memory.

Ireland.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION continues to be successful, and the attendance at the shilling charge has been very considerable.

The expectation of the Queen's coming awakens great interest throughout the country; several mansions are named as likely to be honoured by a royal stay. The report of the Royal visit is confirmed by a paragraph in the naval news of the *Times* of Thursday. The "Black Eagle" has been ordered to remain at Portsmouth in readiness to accompany the royal yacht to Dublin. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte is announced as another royal visitor already on his way to Dublin.

DENUNCIATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The Roman Catholic priests of the deanery of Mill-street, in the county of Cork, have passed a series of resolutions in conference, condemning, in strong terms, the language which Lord John Russell has recently used with respect to their Church, and calling on their representatives in Parliament to withdraw their support from the Government with which his lordship is connected. Lord John's professions of liberality are denounced as a hypocrisy, a swindle, and a lie. They conclude by condemning Mr. Chambers's Nunneries Bill, which, it is said, "aims at the suppression of religious houses, and the proscription of religious vows in these kingdoms, and is, therefore, a pure and unmitigated persecution for religion's sake."

The "Exodus" has somewhat slackened, but this is to be attributed to the fact that the people are waiting for the approaching harvest, and not to any permanent check to the current of emigration.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 15.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S BOROUGH EDUCATION BILL.

GREAT MEETING AT LEEDS.

The Leeds Town Council having decided, by a majority of 22 to 11, to petition against this bill, the friends of Government Education called a borough meeting, in the hope of reversing this decision. A numerous signed requisition was presented to the Mayor (John Hope Shaw, Esq.), who called the meeting for the Coloured Cloth-hall Yard, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 13th inst. It was expected by the promoters of the measure that this would allow of the working classes coming in after their work in the evening, and deciding the vote; and three several placards were issued, exhorting them to "rush" to the meeting, and vote for National Education. The meeting was attended by five or six thousand persons, and was one of the most tranquil and attentive we ever witnessed. The Mayor presided, having come from London for that purpose.

The following resolution was moved by J. G. Marshall, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Wm. Guest, and supported by the Rev. S. R. Hall, Dr. F. R. Lees, and Mr. Councillor Carter:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is both the right and duty of the State, while it respects the rights of conscience, to promote and encourage the general education of the people.

The following amendment was then moved by Mr. Alderman Carbutt; seconded by the Rev. G. W. Conder; and supported by Thomas Nunneley, Esq., Thos. Plint, Esq., and Mr. Alderman John Wilson:—

That this meeting warmly appreciates the value of education, and desires the universal education of the people; that it sees with satisfaction, on the evidence of Parliamentary returns, an extraordinary increase in the number both of day-scholars and Sunday-scholars since the year 1818; greatly exceeding the rate of increase of the population; that it regards the bill of Lord John Russell for promoting education in boroughs as not called for by any necessity, and as open to many serious objections; that the bill would burden the inhabitants of this borough with a school-rate which might amount to nearly £11,000 a year, although the number of day-scholars in the borough actually exceeds the proportion required by educational authorities; that it would introduce serious dissension on questions of education and religion into Municipal bodies;—that it would degrade Town Councils, by making them mere clerks and tax-collectors for the Committee of Council on Education, as they would be excluded from any share in the management of the schools;—that it would tax the inhabitants of corporate towns doubly, namely, by local rates for their own schools, and by general taxation for the schools of the rural districts;—that it would give to the Government a dangerous increase of patronage, and a centralized control over the education of the people;—and that it would tend to weaken the spirit of self-reliance and individual effort, the great source of England's prosperity and freedom. That on these and other grounds this meeting resolves to petition Parliament not to pass the Bill.

After a discussion which lasted till half-past eight o'clock, the Mayor put the original resolution and the amendment respectively to the vote; when the amendment was carried by a large majority—about in the proportion of five to three. The Mayor having declared the amendment to be carried, the announcement was hailed with loud and continued cheering.

It was then moved by Mr. Alderman John Wilson, seconded by Edward Baines, Esq., and carried:—

That the Mayor be requested to sign the petition on behalf of the meeting, and to send it to the Earl of Carlisle for presentation to the House of Lords, and to the borough members for presentation to the House of Commons.

Thanks having been voted to the Mayor for his impartial conduct, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Bower, seconded by John Wilkinson, Esq., and the Mayor having acknowledged the vote, the meeting dispersed.

A similar town's meeting, with the same result, was held at Bradford, on Friday last, over which the Mayor presided.

On Monday, at a meeting of the Town Council of the borough of Halifax, Mr. John Crossley proposed the adoption of a petition against the Government bill, and it was carried by 25 to 3, a very much larger majority than an one anticipated.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Eglinton, on the authority of Lord Naas, gave an unqualified denial to the statement that the late Government had made any overtures, directly or indirectly, to Mr. Keogh.

The Extramural Cemetery Association Bill was read a second time, after a discussion and some opposition, which was negatived on a division by 37 to 36.

The Hackney Carriages and Land Improvement (Ireland) Bills were reported, with amendments.

Lord Beaumont moved for correspondence between this country and the United States on the subject of the law of the state of South Carolina with regard to coloured seamen arriving at that port. The Earl of Clarendon was sorry to be obliged to admit the serious nature of the grievances complained of, which it had been found impossible to remove by remonstrances with the Government of the United States, owing to a proviso in our commercial treaty. He was in hopes that by remonstrance with the state itself, and trusting to the operation of time, the evil might be checked.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Keogh gave notice that he should, on Thursday (to-morrow), call the attention of the House to a matter in which his personal honour was concerned, and as he intended to allude to Lord Naas and Major Beresford, he hoped that they would be in their places on the occasion.

Sir J. Tyrell moved the issue of a new writ for Harwich. Sir J. V. Shelley, as an amendment, moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of the representation of the borough in question. Lord John Russell recommended that the writ should issue, leaving it open to Sir John Shelley to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough, or to move for a committee of inquiry, to either of which courses he would give his support. The new writ was ordered by 247 to 145.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. Berkeley, in once more moving for leave to bring in a bill to protect electors by causing votes at Parliamentary elections to be taken by ballot, adverted to the intimidation and bribery, the radical evils of our electoral system—a system of which we affected to be proud, as so many and so English—which had been proved to have prevailed upon a scale unusually extensive at the last general election. Of these two evils, bribery, though indefensible, had some redeeming features; but what redeeming feature was to be found in intimidation? The "screw" operated in an infinite variety of ways, and where there was one case of bribery, there were 5,000 of intimidation. Against this species of influence there was no remedy whatever but the ballot; no law could protect the tenant at will, the tradesman, or the debtor; a practice so universal, a habit so inveterate, could be extinguished by secret voting alone.

Sir J. Shelley seconded the motion. Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Lord A. Lennox opposed it. It was supported by Mr. J. Phillimore and Mr. Brady.

Mr. Corbett maintained that the question had been settled by reason and argument in favour of the ballot, which, while it was a perfect shield against intimidation, was a potent obstacle to bribery. He disputed the grounds upon which Mr. Herbert had argued, that the ballot would not prevent bribery, and replied to his remarks upon the American ballot system, to which all the States but one or two slave States were strongly attached. His hope was that the ballot would change the character of our elections, so that voters might go to the poll as quietly as to church.

Sir R. Peel also supported the motion.

The Lord Advocate looked upon the ballot as a weapon taken out of the armoury of arbitrary Government; it would shut out what was an indispensable element of free institutions.

Mr. Bright made an able speech, in the course of which he gave very full details respecting the ballot system of the United States, which, in Massachusetts, was highly prized as the palladium of liberty.

Lord John Russell followed up the argument of the Lord Advocate—that an elector exercised a public trust, for which he was responsible to public opinion. With respect to the example of the United States, the policy of secret voting was matter of dispute, the Governor of New York having declared that bribery and corruption were making great advances in that State. He advised the House to adhere to a mode of voting which was compatible with all that was manly and free in our institutions.

The House divided—first, upon the question of adjourning the debate, which was negatived by 329 to 65; and then upon the main question, which was also negatived by 232 to 172; so that the motion is lost.

THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.

The amended resolutions to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been issued. They provide for a duty of 6d. on policies of insurance for sums under £50, and 6d. for every additional £50 to £500, 1s. for every £100 up to £1,000, and so on. Receipts amounting to £2 and upwards, are still charged at 1d. The advertisement duty is not repealed altogether, but reduced to 6d. All drafts or orders for the payment of money to the bearer on demand drawn upon any banker or bankers now by law exempt from stamp duty.

The penny stamp duty on newspapers is retained—the duty of a half-penny on supplements removed, without any stipulation but that of the size of the sheet—2,295 inches.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On the 26th of May, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs handed to the Ambassadors of the four Powers that signed the treaty of the 13th of June, 1840, a note, in which he explains the measures taken by Turkey to maintain the inviolability of her territories. This note, which is couched in terms of great firmness, declares that any arrangement with Russia is altogether out of the question, if that Power persists in the exorbitant pretensions which it advanced through Prince Menchikoff. On the 28th, M. de la Cour gave Redschid Pasha the formal assurance of the support of the French Government. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was to have a special audience on the 2nd of June, for the purpose of giving the same assurance on the part of the Government of Great Britain. The military preparations at Constantinople are being carried on with great activity. On the 30th of May, the Turkish fleet anchored at the entrance of the Black Sea. It consists of twenty-two sail. In the arsenal great progress was making in the armament of twelve corvettes and several frigates, which were to be ready for sea on the 2nd of June. Throughout the week 140 flat-bottomed boats had been engaged in transporting artillery and ammunition to the fleet and the citadel which commands the Bosphorus. On the 27th, five Turkish vessels transported troops and marshal stores to Varna. The militia are pouring in from all the provinces. On the 30th of May the Sultan proposed passing the troops in review.

From Jassy, under date June 3, we learn:—Colonel Hernoff, the Commander of the Russian Pontoon Brigade, has arrived at Ainga on the Moldavian border, on the left bank of the Pruth.

On the 10th orders reached Brest to arm the steam frigates "La Pomone" and "Le Caffarelli," and the vessels "L'Hercule" and "Le Duguesclin." Nothing is known of their destination.

The *Times*, which may be supposed to represent to some extent the views of the English Government, speaks of the occupation of the Danubian provinces by Russia as not amounting "to a positive and necessary *casus belli*." "We have expressed an opinion that it is politic, under the present aspect of affairs, not to regard it as such, but to concentrate the defensive forces of Turkey behind the Danube. Whatever may be the preparations of the Russian army, the passage of that great river is, both in a military and political sense, a difficult and critical operation; and before it is accomplished we have little doubt that further negotiations will take place."

Though this step may not be made an immediate ground of war, it is an event which will long continue unfavourably to affect the pacific relations of several States in Europe." The *Times* further states that a squadron of line-of-battle-ships, fitted with screw-propellers, is being formed at Spithead, and may soon be expected to proceed to the Downs or to Yarmouth Roads. "We may add that this squadron will probably be reinforced within a few days by the return of Admiral Corry from his cruise. The strength of the English and French fleets in the Mediterranean is already more than equal to any service they could be required to perform; but if, unfortunately, maritime operations should be required, it is of course necessary that the British Admiralty should be in a condition to watch the Russian fleet in the Baltic, which is not inferior in force to the fleet in the Black Sea, and we ought also, in case of need, to be prepared to close that outlet of the Russian empire."

The King of Holland opened the States-General yesterday, in person. His speech comes to hand by submarine telegraph. In it he thus adverts to the "Papal aggression" business:—

The Government are convinced that many of the difficulties can only be disposed of by a law. The sixth clause of the Charter assures equal rights to the religious associations, but it imposes, also, duties on Government, which cannot be fulfilled without the power of the law. It is my intention to request your co-operation in this matter; I shall do it with greater confidence, as I am sure that the spirit of moderation and quiet investigation so natural to our country will preside at your deliberations, and that it will be your serious desire, as it is mine, firmly to maintain the principle of religious tolerance which has belonged to our nation, and to avoid all that could cause discord and schism between the sons of the same country.

The Duke of Genoa left town for Brussels last evening by the mail train on the South-Eastern Railway.

The Camp at Chobham was formed yesterday amidst thunder and showers of pelting rain. The force assembled is from 8,000 to 10,000 strong.

THE NUNNERIES BILL.—The aggregate demonstration against this bill came off at the Rotunda, Dublin, on Monday. The *Times* says it was dull and spiritless, the leading requisitionists being absent. Sir Thomas Esmonde presided. The Rev. T. Gregg was not admitted. The only clerical speaker was the Rev. Dr. Marshall, who created great confusion by urging that they should "defeat their enemies by peaceable means, if possible, and if not, by blood."

ARCHBISHOP M'HALE is improving in health.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

We have not any alteration to make in our trade to-day, the weather this week very fine for our growing crops.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 950 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 10,700 qrs. Barley—English, 300 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. Oats—English, — qrs.; Irish, 950 qrs.; Foreign, 5,340 qrs. Flour—English, 77 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 5,340 barrels.

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Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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A complete set of the New Series of the *Nonconformist* can be had on application at the Publishing Office.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1853.

SUMMARY.

CASTING aside the idle and exaggerated rumours, which naturally spring up whenever any question of national or European magnitude arises, the actual position of the Eastern question has not been materially altered. It is true that some unauthenticated statements have been officially confirmed, and that we now *know* that the British as well as the French fleet is on its way to the Bay of Besika, in the vicinity of the Dardanelles. Couriers and diplomatic agents have been busy hurrying backward and forward between Western Europe and St. Petersburg, but these events are to be regarded with no more than that curious interest which watches the movements of pawns on a chess-board, while the larger pieces are inactive. The course of events has confirmed our uniform impression that the Russian forces will again occupy the Danubian Principalities. It would appear that official information of that determination has been communicated to the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and probably London, accompanied with the very superfluous assurance, that the Emperor Nicholas does not construe that act of aggression as a declaration of war with Turkey and the protecting Powers. He thus adroitly attempts to throw the responsibility of a rupture upon the Porte and her allies. The question is now narrowed to this single point:—Will the other Powers of Europe regard the Russian invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a *casus belli*? According to present appearances they will not. That step would be a clear infraction of treaties which declare that the Pruth shall be the boundaries of the two empires. But, unfortunately, the Czar can plead precedent in his favour—these provinces having been occupied by his armies in 1848, and the following years, and upon that precedent he now bases a right to pursue the same course, under certain contingencies, which he asserts have now arisen. We shall be very much surprised if any *real* negotiations are commenced before the Russian armies are in possession of these provinces of the Ottoman empire, when European diplomacy may accept the alternative of their permanent occupation by the Czar, which would be a further dismemberment of Turkey, or compliance with his demands respecting the Greek Church. A general war arising from the united opposition of the allied Powers to the course determined upon by Russia, is the least probable issue of the Turkish difficulty. The combined fleets of France and England may enter the Bosphorus, and protect Constantinople—Austria may mediate—but the humiliation of Turkey appears to us to be something more than a contingency, unless that Power is prepared to do battle for its independence, France to brave the perils of internal convulsion, and Austria to quench the flames of insurrection in its two great dependencies—Hungary and Italy.

The routine proceedings of the House of Lords during the week have been varied by a discussion on the *personnel* of the Irish Government, and an animated debate on India, in the course of which Lord Ellenborough, contrary to the tenor of antecedent speeches, pleaded for immediate legisla-

tion. With greater interest we await the second reading of the Government bill in the lower House on the 23rd, when Lord Stanley is to lead the Opposition by proposing an amendment insisting on further inquiry, and when Ministers will stand in need of all the resources of Downing-street and the India House, and the eloquence of a Macaulay, to save them from well-merited defeat.

Mr. Horsman, we are glad to find, is likely to obtain an easy victory at Stroud, thanks to the hearty unanimity of all sections of Liberals in his favour. His speech at a recent meeting of electors indicates a hopeful progress on ecclesiastical questions, while the prominence given to the education question by his supporters will serve to remind the Government of the discord they are gratuitously creating in the ranks of the friends of political progress. Three more members have been unseated during the week—offering additional arguments, if more were needed, in support of Mr. Berkeley's motion for the ballot.

The ecclesiastical events of the week are not without significance. Influential members of the National Society can only stave off further division by begging the committee to "put down discussion" at the approaching meeting. At Norwich, church-rates are condemned by the bishop of the diocese, and at Derby, a clergyman exhibits a large-hearted and unwonted liberality by assisting at a farewell entertainment to a Dissenting minister. Conference Methodism enjoys the distinction of maintaining intact its own narrow and priestly intolerance. While on the one hand, it strives to repair its damaged exchequer by extraordinary aids, on the other, it scornfully repulses the "mediation" of moderate men, who would willingly avert impending disruption.

Notwithstanding the absence of discussion in Parliament, the Education Bill is being canvassed not only in the press, but in official quarters—by Cabinet Ministers as well as editors and public meetings. Lord John Russell, Lord Aberdeen, and now Lord Granville, the President of the Council, have been enlightened by successive deputations, which, however irksome, are a necessary evil springing out of the meddlesomeness of Government. The discussion with the chief of the Educational Committee was peculiarly interesting, and brought out in strong relief the pauperizing tendency of the Minutes of Council and their supplement, the new bill. To our minds it is a most serious consideration that every successive Parliamentary grant, such as the additional £100,000 for the present year, is but a small contribution to that vast scheme which, as yet, but exists in a skeleton shape, and is adapted, if not intended, to absorb all voluntary schools, and sap the spirit of self-reliance in the people. The Boston and Halifax town councils may be added to the list of protesting corporations; and we are glad to observe that a great public meeting, held in the Cloth Hall, Leeds, on Monday—convened on the requisition of 1,400 citizens in favour of State-education—has decided against that principle, as well as against the Government bill; and that a town's-meeting at Bradford, on Friday last, adopted a similar resolution. These are great and real triumphs for the principle of self-supporting education.

Do not the educated need to go to school again? What is the value of the elaborate system of mediæval instruction which obtains at our Universities, and its adaptation to fashion statesmen, train spiritual teachers, and develop the intellect, and train the minds of our higher and governing classes? Such inquiries are suggested by events like the Oxford Installation. How comes it that the great seat of learning is the last stronghold of bigotry—that "*Academus'* sacred shade," instead of being the centre of philosophy, furnishes a resort for every grotesque form of superstition and prejudice that has fled from the light of day. Ask an intelligent working man what memorial he would erect in Hyde Park to commemorate the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and he will probably suggest a statue of Prince Albert, its active promoter, or of Sir Joseph Paxton, its ingenious architect. None but men who have got their ideas twisted by a University education, which not even the more valuable experience of after life has sufficed to rectify, would have dreamed of setting up the effigy of Richard I.—at his best little better than a noble savage—as the symbol of the common interests and brotherhood of man!

The spirit which has led to the granting of a weekly half-holiday to the working men of Birmingham, and to the celebration of that event by both employers and employed, is in our eyes more precious than a hundred Government schools, because in it we see the essence of national greatness—the index of sturdy independence. It is proposed, we observe, to build a Crystal Palace in that great emporium, in guinea shares, to be taken by working men! Such is the class, gaining in position and means every day, showing in strikes and other ways its power to wage no unequal contest with capital, that doctrinaire politicians persist, in matters of education, in levelling to the pauper standard, and crushing whatever self-reliance exists among them, to accomplish that grand desideratum!

The Queen, in her repeated contributions to the Aberdeen Ragged Kirk, has offered a good example to her subjects, and indicated the direction in which benevolence may materially promote the spiritual welfare of the poor. There is no doubt that this and similar institutions have materially reduced the criminal population of that city, and extended the influence of religious institutions. We are glad to observe that a "Ragged Church and Chapel Union, for providing places of worship for the destitute poor, which may be used for general school purposes during the week," has just been started in London, under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury. So much for the destitute poor. But it is not enough to build additional places of worship. How comes it that, in great towns like Liverpool, the existing buildings are half empty? It is useless to shut our eyes to the plain deductions from such facts as those published elsewhere in reference to that sea-port. Where churches and chapels are only half-filled, the vitality of our religious institutions must have become impaired, or their supporters are deficient in that active aggressive spirit which breathes through Christianity, or they have mistaken the right means to the desired end. Our working population are entering upon a new era, when they must be won and not coerced. Are Crystal Palaces and such higher forms of recreation to be the adjuncts or rivals of places of worship?

WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

THE leading Parliamentary variety of the week and that, we surmise, in which the readers of this journal will be likely to take the deepest interest, was last night's debate and division on the Ballot. The first discussion on this question in the new Parliament—the progress of public opinion which it was expected to mark—the necessity of some such preventive measure which recent and pending election inquiries have fully established—the acknowledged division of sentiment in the Government with regard to it—and the utter failure of all other devices to put down bribery and intimidation at elections—all contributed to surround the question with an interest which it has not possessed since Grote propounded his unanswerable chain of arguments in its favour. Accordingly the House was more lively than has been its wont of late, especially after ten o'clock—and the division, which showed a minority of 172 against a majority of 232, was hailed with loud cheers as a signal of approaching triumph.

Mr. Berkeley, member for Bristol, brought forward the motion. It was for leave to bring in a bill to take the votes at elections by Ballot. We have seldom listened to a better speech. It was not long—it was full of life—it had many passages of broad humour—it was stuffed with strong arguments, tersely put, and lucidly arraigned, which, if not new in themselves, were set off with new illustrations—and it was delivered with much animation and piquancy of manner to a most attentive audience. Singularly enough, however, it was addressed to an exclusive congregation of Liberals. The hon. member, for convenience sake, took up his position at the opposition side of the table—the spot usually appropriated by Disraeli—and through a considerable portion of his speech there were but two members on the whole range of benches in front of which he stood, and not above half a dozen below the gangway. But before him, on the Ministerial side, was a fair muster of members, who gave him earnest attention, and who cheered him at frequent intervals with hearty plaudits. The motion was seconded by Sir John Shelley in a few unstudied but appropriate words

—and thus the question was fairly launched. When the hon. member for Westminster resumed his place, it seemed as though the debate would be brought to a premature close. No one rose to reply, and there was a call for a division, which, if taken at that moment, would have exhibited an undoubted and overwhelming majority of ayes. For behind the Ministers, and amongst their ordinary supporters, there were few who had not made up their minds to vote in favour of the measure.

Just at this moment, Mr. E. Ball, of Cambridge, came to the rescue. He could not but admit the crying evils of the present system—but he demurred to the efficacy of the proposed cure. In lieu thereof, he propounded a scheme of his own, which, so far as we were able to catch it, would have made the franchise a matter of purchase to the elector, and would have opened the door to ten times more corruption than obtains under the present system. From seven o'clock till about nine, the discussion languished, and minor speakers took up the thread. The Right Hon. Sydney Herbert was the first Minister who addressed himself to the question—and he, of course, supported the adverse side of it. He spoke well—much better than we have heard him on some previous occasions—but many of his statements of fact were obviously assumed, and most of his arguments had been refuted by anticipation. Nevertheless, he did well, considering the desperate character of his brief, and made a hit or two worthy of a better cause. Mr. Cobden followed him, and cruelly reminded the right hon. gentleman that nine years ago when he, Mr. Cobden, and his associates in the corn-law agitation, brought on that question for discussion in the House of Commons, he was put forward by the Peel Government to represent its views, all of which he had the mortification, but manliness, two years afterward, to renounce. The hon. member for the West Riding treated the subject with great power and telling effect, and entreated the Ministry to yield the ballot a fair practical trial, either by adopting it at the next contested election at Liverpool, or, at least, giving to constituencies the option of resorting to it or laying it aside, as a majority of them might think fit. Close on the heels of Cobden came Sir Robert Peel, who advocated secret voting in a smart, pungent speech, illustrated by examples of the operation of the Ballot in Spain and Tuscany, and rendered interesting by the tone of heartiness which pervaded it. The Lord Advocate then took up the cudgels against the proposed measure. The House was now crowded, and began to be excited. The learned lord said nothing above the range of fluent commonplace—but he was vociferously cheered from the opposite benches. Scarcely had he resumed his seat when Mr. Bright was on his legs. He smashed Sydney Herbert's argument by recent electioneering history in England and Ireland, and by well-authenticated statements of the working of the Ballot in Massachusetts, and other States of America. But the House became impatient, for it was now verging upon one o'clock—and close and cogent as was the reasoning of the hon. gentleman, and keen and searching as was his criticism, noise and interruption were frequent during the latter portion of his most effective address. Lord John Russell closed the debate—but was neither happy nor long—neither very decided nor very clear.

An attempt was then made to adjourn—a most suicidal policy, in which Mr. Williams, spite of the entreaties of his surrounding friends, doggedly persisted in so far as to call for a division of the House. Happily, it was adverse to him—although many members who deprecated most strongly the course he was taking, felt it incumbent on them to vote with him. Another such a gathering could not be expected this session—and it was far more important to show a large minority in a full House, than to have another batch of speeches on a threadworn topic. At last, when a decision against adjournment by an immense majority had been announced, and twenty minutes unnecessarily wasted, it was arranged to divide immediately on the main question. The numbers, which we have already given, were announced by the tellers about a quarter to two o'clock this morning, and, as we have already intimated, were greeted with deafening cheers.

The other proceedings of the House must be crowded into a single paragraph—for we have already exhausted our space. Thursday witnessed

a termination of the thrice-adjourned debate on the Government of India, after able speeches from Mr. Blackett, Sir H. Maddock, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. Hume. The bill of Sir C. Wood was immediately introduced. On Friday, the Succession Duty Bill, having been unexpectedly allowed to pass a second reading *pro forma*, other measures comprehended in the Budget were steadily proceeded with, and a discussion taken on the second reading of a bill for giving compensation to evicted tenants in Ireland. Monday was occupied by a dreary, dull, unprofitable discussion in a thin House, on the leading feature of the Budget, the Tax on Successions—which was decided in favour of the measure by a majority of 83. The other business of the week has been chiefly of a routine character, requiring from us neither description nor comment.

PUBLIC AID TO PRIVATE WORKS.

THE House of Commons has formally consented, after a very damaging debate, to the introduction of the Ministerial Bill for the future government of India. Then we are content to leave, for a week or two, the great political question of the day; believing that, as surely as the real contest has yet to commence, will Parliament and the public insist upon the withdrawal of a measure that is only a caricature of statesmanship, and an abuse alike of great opportunities and solemn responsibilities. We ask attention, during the lull, to the cognate significance of some miscellaneous incidents of the week.

There is, first, the suit instituted by the Attorney-General against the Rev. Earl of Guilford, as Master of Winchester Hospital and of St. Cross, and head of the "House of Noble Poverty." An ancient and wealthy charitable institution is left in the guardianship of the Bishops of Winchester, who habitually appoint their sons or other near relatives to the post of Master. That that noble functionary was originally intended to receive no more than a decent maintenance from the foundation, is evident, not only from the nature of the institution, but from the terms in which his office and qualifications are described. He was to be a "secular clerk"—and would therefore have spiritual duties to perform, probably the cure of souls, in addition to providing, out of the estate, for the sustenance of—"poor brothers;" and feeding daily at his table a hundred of the great commonalty of the poor. Within a century or two of the establishment of this munificent hostelry, its revenues had become the subject of litigation and of suspected perversion; and appeals were made, both to the King and Pope, as to the appointment and functions of the Master. Dynasties and religions have changed since then,—but the property of the Hospital of St. Cross has continued to increase in value, and to be the prey of its intended guardians. The "poor brothers," like those of the Charterhouse, have been reduced, by successive curtailments of their dignity and comforts, to workhouse rank and fare—the daily distribution of bread and beer has come to be a jest—and the "House of Noble Poverty" seems to have been absorbed into the person of its *cordon bleu*. The restitution of some £4,000 per annum, received through the better part of a long lifetime, would seem to be the mildest requisition of justice to this reverend noble appropriator of wealth committed to his trust for "the glory of God and the good of posterity."

Shift the scene from the Court of Chancery to the University of Oxford. Here we have to do rather with the abuse of honours than of funds,—but the principle illustrated is a similar one; the educational perversion is even more flagrant than the charitable; the prostitution of great public trusts to party and sectarian uses, not less reprehensible than the selfish appropriation of benevolent resources. For the encouragement of learning—for the reward of lettered industry and the incitement of studious youth was ordained the annual bestowal of the prizes that were distributed with so lavish a hand on Tuesday and Thursday last. Our daily and weekly contemporaries—with the few and feeble exceptions that supported the late Government—have expended an infinite deal of wit, some of it not of the most delicate sort, on the persons selected by Chancellor Derby to receive the titular honour, "D.C.L." A comparison of this with previous occasions would show, we believe, that this is

misdirected satire. The late Chancellor (himself a doctor rather of martial than civil law) repeatedly presented for investment with the red gown batches containing politicians no less obtuse than Newdegate, and without the redeeming splendour of such names as Macaulay, Disraeli, Alison, and Aytoun. It is that the obtuse politicians are there at all, that is just matter of complaint—and even then the complaint is inconsistent with tolerance of that huge system of misappropriation and perversion which has grown out of the intermingling of diverse functions; the delegation of personal spiritual interests to a priest, and the performance of present social duties by a proxy and to posterity.

Change the *venue* once more. This time we are in London, and at the Mansion-house, or at the room of the Society of Arts—and this time, too, we can look on with unmingled satisfaction. In the halls of the chief magistrate of London, the representatives of many municipalities are gathered, to discuss the best means of promoting the industrial and artistic education of the people. They are addressed by Mr. Cole and Dr. Lyon Playfair—gentlemen deputed for that purpose by a Cabinet Minister—who unite in expressing a conviction that *self-support* must be the characteristic of all such efforts, in order to their efficiency. The mayors are unanimous in supporting this opinion from the results of their own experience. At the room of the Society of Arts a conference of delegates from mechanics' institutions is held,—and they testify at once to the strength and defectiveness of this principle; that is to say, they show that voluntary effort is efficient when supplemented by unity and organization. Thus, then, we are on the right track at last. It is now seen more distinctly than heretofore what is the kind of instruction required to operate for good on the popular character and condition. There is no longer the blind reliance on the acquisition of rudimentary learning for personal and social improvement that was once almost co-equal with anxiety for the diffusion of knowledge. A man is now listened to with respect while he ventures to express a doubt that ability to read, write, and cipher, is a great moral and social power, or one that must necessarily tend to raise the workman's wages and refine his manners. It is more than beginning to be understood that the ends of a liberal education can only be compassed by the bestowal of a good education—that you cannot attain even all the *moral* advantages of a complete intellectual training by putting into boys' hands reading-books and slates. The principle on which the founder of the people's colleges set out—"that the real business of education must be done between the ages of fifteen and twenty"—will soon be one of universal acceptance; and, then, the eight and a half per cent. of our population having been duly drilled in elementary schools, the whole youth of the nation will get that solicitous care of which only a fraction of them are now the objects.

With this enlargement of the field of instruction, comes also an elevation of its character—a more precise adaptation of training to faculty and position. The workers in wood, metal, plaster, or textile material—even the clown who drives the plough in utter ignorance of the chemical laboratory that lies in every clod—will receive each that special teaching which the old trade guilds seem to have provided, and the absence of which for several generations is visible in every branch of workmanship. Thus cunning will inspire the fingers of the operative, who is too often the mere slave of habit, and skill will be as much his attribute as unconscious regulated power, is that of the machine he watches. And as the artizan rises into the artificer, and every workshop becomes a school of art, the purchasers of his productions will both require and receive the education that will fit them to appreciate, by a standard higher than that of utility, those productions. It is an amusing and pitiable thing, the artistic monstrosities that now often occupy in houses, higher than those of the poor, the pedestal and the mantel-shelf—the patchwork of colours with which men and women will invest themselves, without the slightest consciousness of incongruity—the impossible forms and devices which are imposed on us for decoration. All this would be reformed, probably in a short time, by systematic lessons, whether addressed to the eye or ear. And this is but one of several—some of them,

perhaps, more important—aspects of the general question, industrial, artistic, and literary training for the youth of both sexes.

That "Heaven helps those who help themselves" is probably as true in theory of spiritual relations, as metaphysical philosophy has yet developed. That society should aid in the willing discharge of private duties—is the human side of that truth. The error has been, hitherto, that society has either forborne to aid at all, or has overlaid the individual with its help. Not content to leave each generation to remember its sick and poor—good, but unwise men, have tied up to a locality the bounty that should have been widespread, and have provided for all times a temptation to the cupidity of trustees and the indolence of the indigent. So, not satisfied with building academic halls and founding libraries, leaving it to each successive set of students to pay their tutors and repair their walls—"pious fools" have endowed chairs and professorships; political men have interfered to rescue those institutions from the decay to which sinecurists would have left them; and learning has paid the price of its protection in being made subservient to party ends. There was much reason to fear, a few years since, that these grave mistakes would have been repeated in a new form—that the popular educational institutions of the country would be suspended on yearly parliamentary grants, or exposed to parochial squabbles. We believe the danger is passing over—and that the reaction is setting in, even from those quarters in which mere secular education is most highly valued.

The experience of a few years has served to convince observant, however enthusiastic, men, that the man or youth bent on self-improvement, needs only help—wants to be aided in his labour, not to have it done for him; and that for the rest, no amount of external force will make them grow in knowledge or aspire after excellence. In time—and only just in time—we are learning the true doctrine of public aid to private works.

THE TREE JUDGED BY ITS FRUITS.

WE return with some reluctance to the question of State education. So specious are the arguments that may be advanced in its favour—so formidable the evils it is supposed to be capable of overcoming—and so indisposed is the English mind to discuss abstract principles, though affecting the welfare of future generations, when something is proposed which seems to promise temporary advantage—that it is difficult to fix public attention upon a controversy of this nature. On the other hand, continuous discussion is the only means of creating sound public opinion; and it is further to be observed that we are now in the very crisis of this great controversy; and perhaps upon the energy and perseverance of the opponents of State interference, in their assertion of the principles of political equity, in their interpretation of experience, and the correct statement of undeniable facts, depends the direction of the tide. There is much ground for encouragement, independently of the probable postponement of the Government Education Bill. It is not alone in the ranks of Dissent that gratuitous education finds opponents. Philosophers, political economists, nay, even Church dignitaries, are beginning to discover the justice and advantages of self-supporting education, and to find that a principle of political philosophy, which, in respect to the food and commerce of the people has passed into an axiom, may safely and beneficially be extended to their instruction.

We have now had six years of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council. What are its results? It is remarkable that there has never yet been a fair parliamentary discussion of the constitution of this irresponsible body, or of the tendency and consequences of its interference. The whole system has grown up without that fair investigation to which every other English institution is subject. So silent have been its operations, that the adherents of Government education have not scrupled to claim for the Committee of Council the credit of whatever vitality and improvement pertains to popular education in the present day. Indeed, there is a general belief, even amongst Voluntaries, that the State is the principal agent in our educational operations. But when we inquire a little into the facts, the impression turns out to be a delusion. There are now

in operation 30,530 private and 15,584 public schools. We find that from 1839 to 1851, a period of twelve years, only 3,474 schools received grants of public money—not one thirteenth of the total number, and scarcely more than one-fifth of the public schools. Lord John Russell estimated that the income of public schools connected with religious bodies was £1,100,000 in 1847. Yet, from 1839 to 1851, the Committee of Council expended only £700,000 in their support. The able pamphlet of Mr. Baines* confirms the deductions to be drawn from these facts:—

"The share which Government has had in creating and sustaining all the mass of educational apparatus in England seems to be, that it has contributed one-third of the cost of school-buildings for about one-fifth of the scholars (for 400,000 out of 2,108,473); which therefore represents, as belonging to Government, about ONE-FIFTEENTH of the school-building power, and NOTHING whatever of the school-sustaining power (except the extra allowances to teachers and monitors since 1847). The remaining FOURTEEN-FIFTEENTHS of the school building power, and the WHOLE of the school-sustaining power, have been furnished by the people themselves; and immensely the larger part of it in the day in which we live. And all this is exclusive of the Sunday-schools, towards which the Government has done nothing. If these facts do not prove the ability and willingness of the people to provide for the education of the young, it would seem as if facts and figures could prove nothing."

At first Government interfered with a view to assist in the building of schools. It is now admitted, even by their own partisans, that the amount of school accommodation far exceeds the demand.

Their next aim was to improve the quality of education, especially by the establishment of normal schools, and to raise the status of teachers. That something may have been done to promote the first of these objects may be admitted. But Government stepped in to carry on a work that was already in operation. The improvements they followed up were introduced by private individuals or public societies. Voluntarism had already set in action normal schools, trained teachers, pupil teachers, &c., when the State offered its helping hand.

"The training of teachers (says Mr. Baines) was one of the very earliest operations both of the British and Foreign School Society and the National Society. The practice of inspection was begun by them. They made grants in aid of school-buildings and of school-books and apparatus. They improved the methods of tuition. One of those societies extended its operations to foreign countries; and, before the Government had lifted a finger, the Home and Colonial Infant-School Society was established, to promote the establishment and efficient management of infant-schools at home and in the colonies."

The improvement of the position of schoolmasters is generally regarded as one of the great duties of the day—and one of the chief ends of the operations of the Committee of Council. Well, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in his recent publication,† admits that the average salaries of teachers sent out by the Congregational Board are higher than those under State inspection and aid. The testimony of the Government inspectors on this point is also very important. It appears that the grants of the committee are really received by the subscribers, and only nominally or partially by the teachers. Mr. Watkins, one of the inspectors, denounces the meanness of managers, "looking on the master as a means of raising money for the support of the school more than as a trainer of intelligent beings in it." Mr. Jones, of the Welsh district, gives a similar account. Mr. Moseley, inspector of Church schools, admits that the stipends of teachers have not much advanced since 1846-7. In connexion with these statements he says—"The conclusion which I draw from these facts is, that Government aid, by the augmentation of teachers' salaries, however admirably adapted to that use, of creating a new and more efficient body of teachers to which your lordships have applied it, is not, any more than the pupil teacher system under the present form, capable of any such general extension as would meet the educational wants of the country."‡

* Strictures on the New Government Measure of Education. By EDWARD BAINE. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

† Public Education as affected by the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council from 1846 to 1852, with Suggestions as to future Policy. By Sir James Kay Shuttleworth. London: Longman and Co.

‡ The above quotation from the Inspectors' Report, as well as those which follow, and many of the facts here presented, are drawn from a pamphlet entitled, "Inspectors Inspected: a Review of the Operations of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council from 1846 to 1852, with Criticisms on the Government Measure for Public Education." By Andrew Reed, B.A., of Norwich. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row." This cheap little book is a most valuable contribution to the solution of the educational controversy. Mr. Reed condemns the system out of the pages of its own published reports. With great skill and acuteness, and greater labour, he has brought together, within a small compass, the testimony of inspectors themselves, and thus enabled the public to form their conclusions without wading through the voluminous official documents themselves. He has

A further object provided by the Minutes of 1846 was the appointment and encouragement of pupil-teaching to aid the regular teachers. These appointments were intended to supply some of the deficiencies of the monitorial system, by apprenticing some of the best monitors to be teachers for five years, with a salary of from £10 to £20 a-year to the apprentice, and also a salary to the teacher, for extra instruction to his pupil-teachers out of school hours every day. The latter were encouraged to hope for aid during their normal-school-training, and for situations in after-life, partly in good and remunerative schools, and partly by the more tempting prospect of subordinate Government offices, to be bestowed on deserving pupils. In December, 1851, there were 5,607 pupil-teachers in schools containing 275,494 scholars, being in the proportion of 1 pupil-teacher to 49 scholars. It was originally proposed to provide 1 pupil-teacher for every 25 children, but the expense was found to be too great, and it would have provided more teachers than were wanted. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth is anxious to carry out the original design, and calculates that the expense would be nearly two millions a-year "to elevate the condition of each class of schools to that contemplated under the Minutes of 1846." This is the object of the new Government measure—to give effect to the dilettanti schemes of Sir J. K. Shuttleworth!

Let us see how this elaborate system is beginning to work. Mr. Moseley states that already it has reached its limits. He shows that if there were one pupil-teacher to every sixty boys, we should create "eight times as many as would be wanted." Here is the testimony of Mr. Fletcher:—

"Mr. Fletcher (1850, p. 711) says, that in British and Wesleyan schools in 'two years from this time, there will be 1,000 pupil-teachers, and in National schools 4,000 more; and thenceforward about 1,000 a-year from both,' which will produce 'a number more than threefold that for which any proper training-place can be found.' The same Inspector, in the last year (1851, p. 303), declares that these pupil-teachers will soon fill the Normal schools, to the exclusion of others—that he is 'unable adequately to express his solicitude as time rolls on, and the probability becomes more imminent lest the great body of young persons reared at the expense of the nation should be thrown upon its ways, not merely under a sense of hardship, but of neglect, which would give to this enormous and constantly augmenting agency a tone of the most injurious character.' He draws a dreary picture of the discontent likely to arise among the pupil-teachers, and says, 'There is undue value set upon the passage in their lordship's minutes, which makes mention of employment in subordinate stations under Government, in certain cases of eminent good conduct.'"

The effect of these arrangements upon both teachers and their apprentices is what might be expected. Teachers who undertake to train apprentices must undergo the serious and exhausting labour of an extra hour and a half daily. This requirement is often evaded by giving "eight hours on Saturday," or "an hour and a quarter a-day," or (says Mr. Watkins) by "shortening the school hours to three, two and a half, or two in the afternoon." Mr. Cook wishes he could report "the faithfulness and competency of the teachers" in this respect, and represents them as "either not giving the daily instruction for which they are paid, or giving it in a careless and irregular manner. I fear the pupil-teachers are but too frequently left without that careful and systematic teaching, which it is the duty of the master to give, and of the managers to ascertain has been given." Mr. Watkins also complains of the frequent changes of teachers from place to place.

Nor does it appear that the system has been more successful in attracting children to the State-assisted schools. The inspectors generally complain that they do not stay long enough at school, and, it would appear, that unless the full amount of wages could be paid to the children for attendance, no mere money grants can reach the case. Most of them maintain that the compulsory attendance of children will alone meet the case, and that the present plan is in this respect a failure. "I feel," says Mr. Kennedy, "as if nothing systematic or effective, nothing worthy of the sums expended, would be accomplished, till the whole business of education be methodically arranged under the responsible care of a Minister and Board of Public Instruction. At present there is an immense waste of force. The energy exerted, the money expended, is almost like the labour of the Danaides or of Ixion, so wasted is it all, or so counteracted."

opened a new and neglected field of research which will furnish valuable material to the friends of self-supporting education, and for future Parliamentary discussion. The pamphlet is, we are glad to see, published in a cheap form by the Congregational Board of Education, and deserves a wide circulation.

Here, for the present, we must pause—reserving for our next number some further illustrations of the working of the Minutes, and especially the strong evidence afforded of the disposition of the working classes to support those schools which combine superior education with the highest school fees—in other words, those which are conducted on the self-supporting principle.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE AND THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

THESE two propositions are not in direct opposition to each other. The first absorbs the second. The one regarding the surrounding sea uniting Great Britain equally to all lands beyond, asks that the single service of transporting a letter from shore to shore, in any direction, to any distance, to any country, whither the British mail-packets sail or steam, shall be performed for a penny. The other looks on the ocean seemingly with a partial eye, and offers to convey a letter from any port of Great Britain to any port of its distant colonies only for 4d., leaving all other countries out of the arrangement, even those which lie on the route to the British dependencies. Thus if a mail-packet from Southampton to New Zealand should happen to touch at Lisbon and leave a letter there, the mere transit service would be charged as now, or about a shilling, while one of the same weight conveyed by the same ship 12,000 miles further would be charged 4d. for the ocean transit. The sea service on a letter from Liverpool to Halifax would be 4d., while from Liverpool to Boston it would be as at present, 9½d.

In proposing the arrangement to the colonies the Home Government says to them, "If you will reduce all your various inland rates to a uniform charge of one penny, we will reduce the ocean transit service between us to 4d.; but on no other condition. This proposal has ere this reached all the colonies, and probably several of them have accepted it, and their answers may be this moment on the way to England. But the proposition of a universal penny ocean postage has been before the people of all the British colonies for at least two years. It has been widely published in their journals. They have sent home a large number of petitions to Parliament in favour of it. The members of the Legislature of Nova Scotia have memorialized for it. Courts, municipal corporations, and other bodies in the Canadas have petitioned for it. They have prayed for it in the same form in the West Indies, in Australia, &c. A lively expectation has been excited in the colonies that the transit service on letters between them and the mother-country will be reduced to 1d. This expectation may induce several of them to defer accepting the Government proposal for the present. But in either case the immediate adoption of a penny ocean rate would be politic and just on the part of the Government, as well as generous to the colonies. It would take from them all reason for hesitating to reduce their inland charges to 1d. Now such a reason may exist, and operate upon them to produce delay. Take Australia, for example. The present internal postage on letters that cross the sea is 3d. if delivered in the port of Sydney, and 5d. in any inland town. The average charge would be 4d. for the inland service. The whole postage on a letter from any town in Great Britain to the quay of Sydney is 8d. if conveyed by common sailing vessel, and 1s. by steamer. If by the first mode, then the British Post Office receives 1d. for the home inland service, and 7d. for the ocean transit. Now it says to this colony, "If you will reduce your average inland rate from 4d. to 1d. we will reduce the ocean transit charge from 7d. to 4d.; or in other words, "If you will reduce your charge by three fourths, we will reduce ours by nearly one-half." This proposal may seem to that colony and others in similar circumstances hardly equitable, even, and they may hesitate to accept it. But even if they should accept it, would it not be generous, as well as equitable, on the part of the home Government to come down at once, and not by instalments, to a uniform charge of 1d. for the ocean transit?

SINGULAR ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—A half-witted Irish lad has made an extraordinary escape from prison at Glasgow. He was confined in a cell on the third story at the Police-office, charged with passing a bad shilling; and he seems to have imagined that he was about to be hanged. During the night, he tore a heavy iron plate from a small aperture in the wall facing the street, somewhat enlarged the hole, and squeezed through it; he then, it is supposed, just touched the cornice of a window below, and leaped from it into the street—in whatever manner he reached the pavement, it is wonderful that he was not killed. Two watchmen, at first alarmed at the appearance, detained him as he was wandering about the city half naked.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE "NO HOUSE" OF TUESDAY.

At the sitting of the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. COBDEN brought under the notice of the Speaker what he said looked like a trick on the part of the doorkeepers. Himself and several other members were early in the lobby; they were told the Speaker was at prayers; then, after the Chaplain went out, the door was again closed.

There I stood (said Mr. Cobden), among several other innocent and unconscious members [laughter], looking up at the clock, and wondering at the extraordinary piety of the House and of the Speaker, that prayers should be so unusually long; for the door was still closed, the doorkeepers, meanwhile, hearing all I and my friends were saying, and evidently enjoying our innocent ignorance. I again looked up at the clock, and saw that it wanted but one minute of the time for making the House; upon which I observed, "Surely prayers must be over now, or else they are having more than the usual quantity of service." Well, the door was opened at four o'clock, and then they heard the traditional announcement—"Who goes home?" [laughter.]

Government are not bound to make a House on Tuesdays; but it was scarcely fair or decent for members of the Government to exert themselves, as they did, to prevent independent members from making a House on the only day in the week on which motions can be made.

Mr. FREWEN gave a different account of the lobby-scene. Prayers were over at five minutes to four; the doorkeepers announced the fact; then "the door swung too of itself."

Lord DUDLEY STUART repeated Mr. Cobden's complaint, and named the Earl of Mulgrave as one of the Ministers who urged a member not to go into the House.

I should not be at all surprised if the noble lord, the leader of the House, if appealed to, would say that those subordinates acted upon their own authority, and had not the sanction of the Government. He should not be at all surprised at that being the course taken, seeing what was the practice of the Government of the present day. Finding that they had a Prime Minister publicly disavowing the leader of the House of Commons, it would be no matter of surprise if the leader of the House of Commons were, in his turn, to disavow the course taken by his subordinates [cheers and laughter from the Opposition].

Mr. AGLIOSBY thought they were making too much of the matter. They could always have a House if they would not allow themselves to be "whipped-out." Mr. PELLATT and Mr. BROTHERTON exonerated the doorkeepers.

The SPEAKER said, it is the duty of the doorkeepers to keep the door shut during prayers. He had never known any case of their obstructing the entrance of members.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. BLACKETT, on Thursday, resumed the adjourned debate. His speech was mainly in reply to Sir James Hogg, and to that part of Sir Charles Wood's speech which defended the past. He showed, first, that the East India Company had not given all publicity to documents relating to Indian affairs; and referring to documents, proved that the statement of the cost of the Indian home establishment was obscure and confused, that columns of figures were not added up, and that the financial information was scattered. In reference to the arguments against inquiry and delay, he made out that on similar and previous occasions the amplest inquiry had taken place, even while we were at war; and now that there is peace we are told to avoid delay, because it is attended with danger! Mr. Blackett gave a picture of the revenue different from that of Sir James Hogg: he showed that the balance derived from the territories added since 1834 is very small; that the salt duties have greatly decreased; that the imports have declined during the same period; that the cost of collecting £19,576,089 in 1850 was £5,810,664, or 25 per cent of the net total. Of the revenue derived from the added territory, he showed that not more than £200,000 could be set down to good management. Then how was it that the arrears of land-tax from 1834 to 1849 inclusive were set down as £60,191,167? Surely this was the result of some tremendous blunder; yet Sir James Hogg had not noticed it. Mr. Blackett gave a history of the transit-duties and their abolition; showing that the Company had passed by recommendations unheeded, and had not abolished the duties until they were forced to do so by Lord Ellenborough. With respect to patronage, he showed that the appointments to writer-ships by competition was a part of the measure of 1833; but that the Directors had deliberately violated the clause for four years, and that in 1837 a bill to suspend it was smuggled through Parliament. In the same way they had disregarded that other clause providing that colour, race, or religion, should be no bar to the highest offices. But then the natives were made inferior judges! Quoting statistics, Mr. Blackett showed that the native judges decided the greater part of the cases; and that only sixteen per cent. of their decisions were reversed, to seventy-four per cent. of the decisions of Europeans. Mr. Cameron had said that the way the Charter Act had been carried out was a mockery to the natives. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Charles Napier were not afraid to employ natives, even in military posts; and Colonel Sykes and Sir Thomas Munro both pointed out the danger of excluding the natives. The directors had used their patronage for the benefit of their family connexions; and they had broken the engagement in this respect upon which Mr. Macaulay had been permitted to ask for the renewal of their last lease of power. He objected to the bill, because it proposes to continue the double Government, cripple the Executive, neutralize responsibility, and continue

the East India Company as a permanent organ of administration.

Mr. THOMAS BARING did not approve of all the proposals of the measure; but he supported the government of India by means of the Company, because it had insured internal tranquillity, saved India from the Colonial system, and prevented it from being made the battle-ground of English parties. This last argument he repeated several times. He complained of the delay in granting a code; but he approved of the distribution of patronage.

Sir HERBERT MADDOCK concisely advocated the postponement of legislation; direct government by the Crown; the employment of natives; and respect for their religious feelings. At the same time, he admitted that the Government plan is in several respects an improvement on the existing system.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR made a long speech, after the lead of Mr. Bright and Mr. Blackett; opening with a contrast which the Russian rule in Asia presents to our own, and anguring bad consequences to us in the event of Russian invasion. Referring extensively to documents, from descriptions of India in 1763, to Kaye's *History of Afghanistan* and the Parliamentary reports, he insisted, that what was damaging to the East India Company has always been suppressed; and he could place no faith in documents emanating either from the Company or the Board of Control. He complained that the Indian committee was unfairly constituted; and that witnesses, known to be adverse to the Company, have not been examined. He supported Mr. Bright's police quotation from the *Friend of India* by a quotation from the evidence of Mr. Marshman, stating that, two or three years ago robberies ("dacoities") were of nightly occurrence around Calcutta. Mr. Seymour said he has been in every district and country from this island to Central Asia, and he knew no district where life and property were so insecure as in Bengal.

Mr. HASTIE (of Paisley) said, the East India Company had been abused; all its doings had been decried; but before it was destroyed had not members better suggest something in its place?

Mr. HUME defended the Company at the expense of the Board of Control. Ever since the year 1838 there would have been a surplus revenue had not the Board of Control ruined the country by wars. The Court of Directors manage affairs in an admirable manner without expense: yet this system is to be swept away without mercy. The Secret Committee and the Board of Control have caused all the evils, and they are to be retained. Secrecy has been the bane of India. He did not want secrecy. He protested against the bill as premature and unstatesmanlike: "No wise man would propose such a measure; and if it be, as I believe it is, a mad act, then it is the act of a madman" [laughter].

In the course of his speech, Mr. Danby Seymour had accused the *Globe* and *Morning Chronicle* of receiving pay in return for the solitary approval they give the Government measure. At the conclusion of Mr. Hume's speech, Mr. BLACKETT stated that he was authorized by Mr. Seymour to say, that when he made the accusation "he did so in the heat and enthusiasm of debate" ["hear, hear!" and laughter].

Leave was given to bring in the bill. Later in the evening the bill was brought in by Sir CHARLES WOOD, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the 23rd.

The government of India was also debated in the House of Lords on Monday night.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in moving for copies of the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Board of Directors with regard to the measure for the Government of India, made a long speech, in the course of which he declared himself in favour of legislation during the present session.

Earl GRANVILLE hailed this change in the noble earl's views as a favourable sign, and considered that they might now safely regard any further attempt at postponement as influenced merely by party motives. His lordship explained and defended the measure of the Government in a long address.

Lord MONTEAGLE was nevertheless in favour of delay, and condemned the hasty course of the Government as without precedent and without justification. He objected also to the plan itself, as well as to the time when it was brought forward.

The Duke of ARGYLL feared that the greater portion of those who urged delay were influenced only by a wish to gain time in order to overturn altogether the present system of Indian Government, and he feared moreover that Lord Monteaule belonged to that party. He took that opportunity of defending the rationality and justice of the present system, which he endeavoured to show needed nothing to perfect it but the alterations proposed by the Government, and compared to which a single system was unreasonable and difficult, if not altogether impossible.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE examined the arguments *pro* and *con*, and declared himself strongly against a precipitate and imperfect measure as a substitute for deliberate and permanent legislation.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE followed to a similar effect, and the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord STANLEY gave notice that on the second reading of the India Bill on the 23rd inst., he should move the following resolution, by way of amendment:—

That in the opinion of this House further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent government of India, and that at this late period of the session it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement [cheers].

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Marquis of WESTMOUTH impeached the Irish Government with using power for political purposes, Lord St. Germain

had mitigated, and in some cases remitted sentences of imprisonment on election rioters, and on some young men of disloyal feelings convicted of assaulting a magistrate. Lord Westmeath then censured the appointment of Mr. Keogh as Solicitor-General for Ireland. At the last election Mr. Keogh had said to a mob at Moat, "Boys, the days are now long, and the nights short. In autumn the days will be shorter and the nights longer. In November the nights will be very long, and then, boys, remember any one who voted for Sir Richard Levinge." Mr. Keogh in course of promotion might be appointed a judge; with what decency could he, after using such language, try Ribbonmen for midnight outrages?

Lord ABERDEEN explained that the remissions of sentences had been made on the recommendation of the judges; and disposed of the other part of the case by stating his ignorance of the speeches referred to.

Lord DERBY said, this was dealing too lightly with the language attributed to Mr. Keogh. The appointment of that gentleman was unfortunate; it would shake the confidence of the people in the administration of the law.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE promptly remarked, that it was a sad thing to throw dirt on one holding a high legal office: some of it would stick. Were all Governments bound to know the speeches of every one they appointed to office? Lord Derby himself had stated that he was not responsible for what Sir Fitzroy Kelly had said. Mr. Keogh directly denied having ever used such words. And if he had used them, why did not Lord Eglinton, lord-lieutenant at the time, prosecute him for using them?

"Because," said Lord EGLINTON, "Mr. Keogh was then a private individual, not a Solicitor-General. The appointment of such a man is not creditable to the present Government."

Here the Duke of NEWCASTLE insinuated something. "I might make a pointed remark on the last sentence. The noble earl knows what I mean."

This put Lord Eglinton in a small passion. He rose and said quickly: "I do not know or care whom it may commit; but I will not be committed for one moment before your lordships by any hint or innuendo." [Here the Opposition peers cheered.]

The Duke of NEWCASTLE: Then, as noble lords cheer, I will state, I have been assured that, when the late Government was being formed, a noble lord serving under Lord Eglinton inquired, on the part of the Government, whether Mr. Keogh would take office. [Here the Ministerial lords cheered.]

Lord DERBY: I never authorized such an offer, and I never heard of such an offer, proposition, suggestion, or hint.

Lord EGLINTON: I did not know that such a rumour (the rumour of the offer) existed.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE: I stated across the table the name of the noble lord who was stated to have made the offer.

Lord EGLINTON advised the Marquis to withdraw his motion,—at the same time he admitted that the explanation of Government respecting the two other cases was quite satisfactory. Lord WESTMEATH withdrew the motion.

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

On Friday, this bill was read a second time. Sir J. PAKINGTON objected to proceeding, but finally waived opposition at that stage of the bill, expressing his determination to take the sense of the House on going into Committee.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated the nature of his proposals with respect to corporation property. As corporations never die, there cannot properly be a succession-tax; but it is proposed to assess annual taxes on corporations—aggregate equivalent to a succession-tax. An annual tax of 6d. in the pound, as equivalent to the succession duty, would be laid on their net revenue, arising from realized property, not on that arising from taxes; for the next seven years it would be only 3d. in the pound, as it would not be fair to levy the full tax at once. This applied to academic municipal corporations and to ecclesiastical aggregate corporations. Religious and benevolent societies would be exempted, except for that portion of property they held from bequest, or possessed before the beginning of the present century. He made the following important statement with regard to "corporations sole":—

These were exclusively, with some insignificant exceptions, the clergy of the country. The incumbents of all our parishes and bishoprics were those whose case they must consider, and the question arose, ought the revenues in those cases to be regarded as corporate property, and to be made liable to the tax, or ought they to be regarded as a provision made for the discharge of certain official duties [hear, hear]. These two views of the corporate character and of the official character met at this broad point, and the whole question turned upon this—would you hold that these were corporations according to the doctrine of the law, and, excluding their official character from view, subject them to the tax; or would you say they were merely a provision for the discharge of official duties, and that, therefore, a clergyman ought no more to be taxed upon his succession to a rectory than a judge in Westminster Hall upon his succession to a judgeship? [hear, hear.] The Government had considered this point, and they were of opinion decidedly that the true and sound view to take as the basis of legislation on the subject would be that the provision for ecclesiastical offices, commonly regarded by the law as corporations sole, ought to be regarded as a provision for the discharge of certain duties, and that, therefore, the succession to those duties ought not to be taxed [hear]. He might say there was another good reason, rather indeed in the nature of a grievance, why the persons to whom he had alluded should not be taxed under this bill, which was that by the present state of the law such heavy expenses were entailed upon their successions [hear, hear].

In committee, on Monday, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON vigorously opposed the bill, and moved its commitment for six months. He urged that the tax, which it attempted to justify on the ground of expediency, in order to remove an anomaly, was vicious and un-

sound in principle; that this was a question affecting, not the interests of land alone, but other interests more nearly; that the measure aimed a blow at the aristocratic institutions of the country, and at the property which supported them; that it interfered with all settlements, touching the humblest child of the gentry—and, while ostensibly directed against one anomaly, it left other anomalies, bearing against the land, unremoved. The income of rateable property was £80,000,000, and, according to Mr. Gladstone's admission, the direct burdens thereon amounted to between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000, but which might be more correctly taken at £17,500,000 a year; while the burdens upon personal property were under £4,000,000. He specified various instances in which real property was unequally burdened, and, referring to that portion of the Ministerial plan which imposed an annual tax of 6d. in the pound upon corporation property, he denounced this as a property-tax in a most objectionable form, and could see, he said, no sufficient reason why corporations sole should be exempt from the tax. In considering the machinery devised for collecting the duty, he insisted upon its inquisitorial character, and upon the tyrannical penal clauses of the bill, hoping and believing, he said, that if Parliament should be so subservient as to pass the bill, the country would, by every lawful and legitimate means, resist it. In conclusion, he contended that there was no emergency to justify the tax, which was imposed either to supply a deficiency which the Ministers had themselves created, or from a motive less creditable to them, resulting from the mode in which the present Administration was constituted.

The bill was a good deal debated—the opposition being especially violent. Mr. FRESHFIELD thought it obnoxious and mischievous; Mr. MULLINGS one of the most dangerous measures ever introduced; Sir J. TROLLOPE protested against the exemption of corporations sole; Sir J. WALSH spoke of it as a boon to conciliate the extreme Democratic party; Mr. W. E. DUNCOMBE as necessitating the ultimate confiscation of landed property; and Sir E. DERING as more inquisitorial in its character, more complicated in its provisions, and more unjust to one class, than any bill that had ever been placed upon the table of the House.

Mr. Headlam, Mr. R. Phillimore, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Pellatt, and Lord John Russell, spoke on its behalf. Mr. R. PHILLIMORE said, that it did become Sir J. PAKINGTON to accuse the present Government, as he had done, of pandering to Radical passions, after the Radical and revolutionary speech had uttered. Mr. W. WILLIAMS supported the bill, which repaired a gross injustice. He reproached Sir J. PAKINGTON with having sustained this tax while confined to personal property, yet, when applied to real property, talking of rebelling against the authority of Parliament. Mr. PELLATT defended the bill as the keystone of the budget, of which his constituents approved, though he did not think corporations sole should be altogether exempted from the succession duty.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that in entering upon the long-called-for revision of taxation, which could not be accomplished suddenly, it was natural to endeavour to correct an anomaly in respect to the legacy duty, acknowledged by Mr. Pitt, and indirectly admitted by Mr. Disraeli in his financial statement, who avowed that a duty upon successions was under his consideration. Sir J. PAKINGTON had inveighed against the principle and the injustice of this tax; but he had not been struck with this objection when the tax applied only to personal property; and even now, although he wished to get rid of the bill, he did not propose to repeal the legacy duty. He (Lord John) thought the House and the country would generally agree that if there was to be a legacy and succession duty, it should apply to all kinds of property.

The amendment was negatived by 268 to 185, and the House went into committee *pro forma*, to sit again on Thursday.

In both Houses, on Friday, the Turkish question was alluded to but not debated. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who had a motion, stated that he had not information, and trusted in Government. Mr. LAYARD deferred his anticipated speech, apparently at the wish of Lord John Russell, expressed in reply to another member on a previous evening. He stated, however, that he would take the earliest opportunity accorded by the forms of the House to bring on the question.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, stated that the report in the *Moniteur* that the English and French fleets had been directed to proceed to the Dardanelles was entirely correct. The two fleets had sailed under precisely similar orders, and the most entire concert had existed between the two Governments with regard to the affair, which he yet hoped might have a satisfactory termination.

A similar reply was given to Mr. LAYARD by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons, who also said, that orders had been sent to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, giving him power, under certain limitations, and with certain instructions, to call up the British fleet, and likewise directions were sent to the British Admiral at Malta, by a different course, ordering him to proceed to Besika Bay. The despatches to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe were transmitted on the 31st of May, and the instructions to the Admiral at Malta were sent on the 1st or 2nd of June.

On the same evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL requested Mr. Duncombe to postpone his motion for the following day, on the subject of the occupation of Rome and certain portions of the territories of Italy by French and Austrian troops, as in the present state

of public affairs there would be some public inconvenience in taking a discussion on this subject at the present time.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE was afraid the postponement which he was asked to agree to would cause great disappointment to those who had attended public meetings, and presented petitions on the subject. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he saw no alternative but that of acceding to the request [hear, hear]. To prevent misunderstanding, however, he must state that it was not his intention to submit that motion in any offensive spirit to the French nation, nor in any manner disrespectful to the Sovereign of their choice [hear, hear]. On the contrary, he entertained a hope that feelings of amity and regard existed between the people of France and of this country, and also between the rulers of this country and of France, and that they would be found acting in cordial concert on any occasion that may present itself, and might be able together to overcome any difficulties, proceeding whence they may [hear, hear].

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hackney Carriages Bill passed through committee in the House of Lords on Friday. Two new clauses were inserted—one requiring omnibus proprietors to provide lamps at night-time inside the vehicle, and the other suppressing advertisement-vans.

Mr. Whiteside's bill for the simplification of proceedings at common law was considered in committee on Wednesday. One clause enacts, that the cause of action shall be set forth on the summons. To this the ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected, as putting the defendant to unnecessary expense in cases where the proceedings went no further than the summons; but on being informed that in most Irish cases the parties went further, he withdrew his objection. He then objected to clause 38, which necessitates the verification of pleadings on oath; but, after some conversation, the clause was passed. A clause which proposed that, in actions against magistrates and other similar official persons, the venue should be laid in the place where the action rose, was rejected, at the suggestion of Mr. KEOGH, by a majority of 70 to 31.

The additional duty of 8d. per gallon on Irish spirits was opposed by Captain JONES and other Irish members, on Thursday. Illicit distillation would result from it, and the revenue would not increase. Sir JOHN YOUNG thought differently; and the amendment, after some irrelevant talk by Scotch members, was rejected by 100 to 38. On other clauses of the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill conversation in committee took place, but no division was taken, and no clause was altered. The bill was read a third time on Monday.

A new writ has been ordered for Chatham, in the room of Sir F. Smith.

On Monday, Mr. FITZGERALD moved the issue of a new writ for Sligo. Mr. BUTT moved, as an amendment, to suspend the writ for a fortnight, until the evidence should be in the hands of members. Lord PALMERSTON thought the amendment more in accordance with the practice of the House. After a brisk discussion, and a division, the debate was adjourned until that day week.

The select committee appointed to consider if strangers can be allowed to remain in the House of Commons during divisions, except on special occasions, and to devise some means for determining the time when the doors shall be closed after a division is determined upon, have agreed to the following recommendations:—

1. That, except when the Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall otherwise direct, his order for the withdrawal of strangers during a division shall be understood to apply to strangers occupying seats below the bar and in the front gallery, and shall be enforced by the Serjeant-at-Arms accordingly.
2. That, so soon as strangers have been directed to withdraw, the clerk shall turn a two-minute sand-glass, to be kept for that purpose, and the doors shall not be closed until after the lapse of two minutes, as indicated by such sand-glass.
3. That the doors shall be closed so soon after the lapse of two minutes as the Speaker, or a Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall think proper to direct.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTION COMMITTEES

In the case of Clare, the committee have decided that Sir John Forster Fitzgerald and Mr. Cornelius O'Brien were not duly elected, that the last election was void, and that the Reverend John Burke and the Reverend Michael Clune excited the people to riot.

Mr. G. H. WHALLEY, who was unseated on Wednesday last, by the select committee appointed to try the merits of the Peterborough election, upon the ground that he, by his agents, had been guilty of treating, has issued an address, in which he chiefly alludes to the accusations brought against him before the committee, and calls upon the electors to defend him against "a system of persecution, tyranny, and falsehood which, in the House of Commons itself, has been declared to be disgraceful to the country."

The Liverpool inquiry has led to no special disclosures. Intoxication seems to have been an active agent with the Derbyites at this contest. One witness not only acknowledges that he was again and again drunk during the election, but since he has come up to London to give evidence he has been "drunk every day." Another agency at the Liverpool election appears to have been an improper tampering with the postmen. Circulars issued by the Cardwell and Ewart party were brought by the postmen to the Tory committee rooms, and there detained for some time.

The stories elicited by the Durham committee betray a system of Tory bribery very cautiously carried on. A man, named Atkinson, laid a plot for the bribers. He negotiated with Blagden, agent for Lord Adolphus Vane, and after some time wrung from him £5, and then voted for the opposite party. He kept the money, and produced the identical "five sovereigns" he had



received. Blagden was overseer of the parish, and in his canvass told John Holliday that unless he voted for Lord Adolphus Vane he would be doubly assessed. Other cases of direct bribery have been traced to the agents of Lord Adolphus Vane. Lord Adolphus Vane has been, therefore, declared "guilty of bribery by his agents," and "not duly elected." The vacancy thus created is likely to be contested. Sir Charles Douglas is the Liberal candidate.

The Cambridge bribery commission has commenced its sittings. Several cases of bribery have been proved against the Conservative party. The Conservative agent confessed that he bribed entirely over one hundred persons.

Mr. J. P. Somers has issued an address to the electors of Sligo, in opposition to Mr. John Sadleir, junior lord of the Treasury. The *Tablet*, *Nation*, and *Freeman's Journal* are vehemently opposed to Mr. Sadleir, but his return, nevertheless, is considered certain. The *Nation* assails the honourable gentleman as an "Irish traitor," but Mr. Somers, who succeeded in unseating Mr. Towneley, is also attacked in the most unqualified terms. The writ is at present suspended.

It is reported that Sir Ralph Lopez, M.P. for South Devon, is seriously ill; and that Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., of Pynes, is to be brought forward as his successor. Sir Stafford is a disciple of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, both in respect to political and religious opinions.—*Western Times*.

MR. HORSMAN AT STROUD.

A numerously attended public meeting was held at Stroud, on Monday evening week, on the subject of the representation of that borough. Mr. W. H. Stanton, late M.P. for Stroud, presided, and Mr. R. Winterbotham, a county magistrate, in a speech of some length, introduced Mr. E. Horsman, late M.P. for Cockermouth, to the meeting.

Mr. Horsman then addressed the meeting, and was listened to with great attention. After paying a tribute of respect to the late Earl Ducie, he took a review of the history and progress of this country for the last fifty years, showing the progress of liberal measures during that period, and especially alluding to the progress of civil and religious liberty. Religious liberty had triumphed, but was not yet completed:—

"They who raised the clap-trap cry of 'Church in danger,' for no other reason than to keep out the Catholic, now took refuge in the cry of Christianity to keep out the Jew; but he thought they would agree with him not to relax in their efforts to extend the principle of religious liberty as long as a single link of the chain remained on any individual [cheers]. He did not ask what was the sect or the religion of the sufferer—whether he be a Protestant or Catholic, a Jew or Pagan. That principle was not a bit less hateful to him when he saw it consigning John Bunyan to the dungeon or leading Sir Thomas More to the block; persecuting the Madiai in Florence for reading their Bible, or refusing Baron Rothschild admittance to Parliament because he frequented a synagogue [loud cheers]. The case indeed was a more painful one when it came near to themselves, their sympathy was more excited when the sufferers were of their own faith, and when they found that there was a victim tortured for the religion for which they would themselves die. But the principle was the same, it was the principle of might overpowering right, for any man blasphemously to say to another, he should obey his commands, in preference to the commands of his conscience and his God [cheers], under the name of religion. This while it

"Boast from heaven the sacred spell,
But reads it by the light of hell!"—

and invokes the name of the Deity to do the work of the devil, had inflicted more misery, shed more blood, perpetrated more crime, and created more calamities to the human race than all the wars and turmoils put together since the world began [cheers]. He hoped they would agree with him in saying that all sections of the Liberal party should combine not to relax their efforts until the principle was established, that a man's religion was a question between his Creator and himself, and whilst the law might take cognizance of his outward conduct; it ought not to establish inequality between man and man because of his inward belief [cheers].

With regard to the Reform Bill of 1832, that was a great, a bold, and a timely measure, but he thought it should not be regarded as final [hear, hear]. Since the passing of that measure more had been accomplished in the advancement of the people than in a whole century before, and he proceeded to allude to the intended further measure of reform to be introduced into Parliament by Lord John Russell next session. The great objects of a new Reform Bill, he said, should be to put an end to bribery and intimidation, and to enlarge the franchise. During the eighteen years that he had sat in Parliament he had voted for the ballot—he had voted reluctantly for it as a choice of evils. He felt it necessary for the protection of the voter, and mentioned a case of an agricultural tenant, whom he had in 1832 induced to vote for the Reform candidate, and who was immediately afterwards turned out of his farm by his landlord, and beggared. That man he had assisted to emigrate to Australia, and he had since received a letter from him, stating that the step had proved one of the most fortunate of his existence, and that he was now prosperous. He duly appreciated all the disadvantages of secret voting, but until a better was offered he preferred the system which would enable the voter to vote privately, according to his conscience, to a system that gave them open voting, with the consequences which they knew to attach. As to bribery, he did not think the ballot would, in the smallest degree, be applicable to its correction—for, if a man wished to be a rogue, the ballot would cloak his roguery. He agreed with Lord Brougham, that it was not the poor voter, but the briber that should be punished, and he would, with Lord Brougham, make bribery felony. He was averse to the canvassing and agency system, which were the origin of bribery and corruption. A candidate should present himself before

the constituency, and submit to a thorough probing as to his principles, and this he was prepared to do in the present instance; and would not accept a seat in the House of Commons on any other conditions. As to the extension of the franchise, on this point his views were not so clear, nor his opinions so decided, as he could wish them to be. The experiment of extending the franchise to the £10 householder had, in his opinion, more than succeeded; there were still many without the pale of the constituency who deserved the franchise, and the question was whether enfranchisement and education should not go together. When he looked at the return issued by the Registrar-General he saw in the tables this melancholy fact, that of the population who had grown up from youth to manhood, taking them at the age at which they entered upon marriage life throughout some of the counties of England, fifty per cent. could not write their own name [sensation]. It showed them that however much had been done in the direction of education, much yet remained to be done. After a few remarks on the gratifying results of the abolition of the Corn-laws in the present prosperity and happiness of the country, Mr. Horsman wound-up by showing that Liberal principles and Liberal progress had triumphed; that with regard to the cry of "the Church in danger," the danger to be apprehended was from within, and not from without; that Protestantism was as firm as ever, though Roman Catholics had been admitted into Parliament; that revolution had not followed the passing of the Reform Bill; that no landowners had been ruined by the abolition of the Corn-laws, and that the real principles to be adopted by this country were the principles of steady progress.

On the subject of Government education he said:—

Twenty years ago it would have been very valuable to get a Government to commit itself to popular education, but its advocacy in these later years had been quickened into new and active life, and increased the number of its friends among the clergy and laity of the Established Church. He had had occasion to point out defects in the government of that Church, but he admitted that amongst its clergy, the laborious men who had been frowned upon by its government, he found a degree of zeal and activity in the cause of education which did them much credit, both as Christians and philanthropists [hear, hear]. He acknowledged its results with gratitude. Another machinery was under the direction of the Voluntary bodies, who had spread themselves all over the country [loud cheers], only asking where good work was to be done, and they were ready to do it. He had occasion to express the gratitude he felt to them for what they had done in the cause of education; and having, therefore, two such powerful instruments each in active operation, knowing how actively they had proceeded, how much they had performed, he thought that the time had come for the full application of that principle. It was the duty of the Government to take charge of the education of the people, but to abstain from interfering where that work was well done, and better done, by parties who undertook it themselves [cheers]. He hoped to see the day not very far distant, when not the slightest aid on the part of the State, for the purposes of education, would be necessary.

Mr. Horsman, in reply to a question from the Rev. B. Parsons on the new Education Bill, commented upon the difficulty of answering it on account of the very great changes a bill underwent in committee; which were so great that its own parent would sometimes be unable to recognise it on the third reading. Approving the principle of Lord John Russell's measure, he was of opinion that it possessed some great defects. It proposed to remedy the deficiency of education, and was applicable only to towns, whereas the agricultural districts stood most in need of education. The machinery through which it proposed to operate—that of municipal bodies—he strongly disapproved; and, thirdly, it committed the injustice of allowing a rate to be levied upon inhabitants of a town who were themselves as members of a particular denomination supporting their own schools, thus compelling them to contribute a second time to maintain schools for parties with whom they had nothing to do. These defects might be remedied in committee, by the addition of a clause preventing parties being rated a second time.

The Rev. B. Parsons then addressed the meeting in an able and energetic speech on the education question. He said the Government measure ought to be dismissed for the present session.

The Voluntaries had not been examined, and what voluntary education had done for the country had not been ascertained. Lord John Russell had very hastily brought in his bill before he had looked at the results of the statistics of the census of 1851. What had been done for the purposes of education up to the present time had been done mainly by Voluntaryism, and it should be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land that until 1847, the Government never gave one penny to sustain the schools of this country. They must attend to dates [hear, hear]. It was true they had previously given something for building schools, but nothing for sustaining them. The most zealous and active patrons of education had never asked for more than that one in eight of the population should be at school. The Government had not asked for more, and yet the census of 1851, when the Government had only rendered assistance for four years, showed that they had one in eight and a half at school [cheers]. A writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, who was an advocate for Government education, said, "that a volume might be written to show the mischief that had arisen, and the number of persons who had been pauperized by charity." What were Government grants but charity education? [cheers.] He made this remark because he knew by actual observation that in proportion as the Government made grants to educate the people, so in proportion had voluntary efforts been paralyzed. The people of England were the best educated people in the world. He would not give place to America on that point. Look at what occurred at the Great Exhibition before any Government grants could have had any material influence on the people of this country. Some inquired whether they would not rather have schoolmasters than policemen and jailors [cry of "Amen"]—that gentleman should say amen to another point in a moment [cheers]. France, Prussia, Austria, or Russia, especially Prussia, had State education, and yet in those nations there were required more policemen

in one county, with all the soldiers to boot, to keep the people in order, than they had in the whole of England. Examine it as long as they pleased, and they would find that Government schoolmasters, policemen, gaolers, and soldiers, kept pace together all over the world. The reason why they wanted so few policemen at their meeting, and that he addressed such an enlightened audience, was, because they loved their institutions and wished reform to be brought about peaceably and not by physical force. He knew there were some in Stroud who had received aid, but the Dissenters had not taken one penny, and the Church schools had only received the paltry sum of £15 to educate their children, besides £8 for maps. With such a constellation of aquires on the platform, would any one suppose [laughter and cheers]—that education would go down in Stroud for the want of the paltry £15? There were six schools in that borough supported by Voluntaryism. If Mr. Horsman came into the neighbourhood of Stroud he would look at them all. He would see what had been done, and that they were not asking too much when they requested that he would not support Lord John Russell's bill. If the bill was pressed there would be an agitation in all the chapels of the neighbourhood against it, and he should be very sorry if they should be compelled to say that they could not support that gentleman. He knew Mr. Horsman would not wish them to pay three times for schools; first to the Consolidated Funds, then to the rates, and thirdly to their own schools into the bargain [cheers]. In conclusion, he would say, let the Government educate the people, and they would make Government slaves of them. He cared little about the ballot and other questions so long as they gave the people that intelligence and moral education which would enable them to carry out great principles. He trusted Mr. Horsman would study the question, for it was the only one which prevented perfect unanimity throughout the borough. It was the leading question, upon which the decision of Stroud would have great weight [cheers].

Mr. Barnard then came forward amidst general cheering, and read a letter from Mr. Norton, the Radical candidate at the last election, saying that if any other individual should be thought better fitted to serve the Liberal cause and secure the unanimity of the Liberal party, they would put him entirely out of view in carrying forward that which they believed to be their duty. "I feel," he said, "that until a change takes place in your constituency by an extension of the suffrage, I should not be justified in exposing myself to the risk of another defeat, or the honest electors to the fear of consequences from giving a conscientious vote." The reading of the letter was received with loud cheering. Mr. Barnard then proceeded to refer to the stand made at the last election, on behalf of the independence of the borough against the dictate of a small clique. Their meeting that day, the course they were then taking, was a sufficient vindication of the views held by the party with whom at the last election it was his pleasure to act. He need not remind them that during the protracted contest of last year, he had ample opportunities of knowing that the leaders of the Whig party in the borough admitted the soundness of the principles they advocated (he meant as to public meetings). On the occasion of the present vacancy in the representation, they were the first to propose that no private arrangement of any kind should be entered into, that no promise of support should be given to any candidate, until a public meeting of the electors had been called, until they had a public opportunity of judging for themselves, whether any gentleman brought forward at that meeting was a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament [cheers]. That was the only public meeting worth the name they had held in the borough at or previous to an election since the return of Lord John Russell, eighteen years ago; he saw in it the result of their efforts at the last election, and he and his friends were now amply compensated for all their efforts and all their toil [cheers]. Referring to Mr. Horsman's speech, he said:—

From some of the observations which had fallen from Mr. Horsman that day, he was bound in all honesty to say, he could not recognise in him the precise type of the class now in the House of Commons to whom he had alluded; but he saw this in Mr. Horsman, the evident stamp of mind which constituted a honest, conscientious reformer, one who would fearlessly carry reforms into every department where they were needed. He hoped he could admire and support one honest Churchman as much as he loved and honoured a consistent Dissenter [cheers]. He did not think much of the Church reforms himself, because he believed the whole system upon which the Church Establishment was upheld was essentially unsound; but Mr. Horsman deserved the thanks, not only of the clergy of the Church of England, but the laity of that Church, for the efforts he had made to purify it; and because he did not hesitate to expose the abuses of the Church to which he himself belonged, and to which he was no doubt warmly attached, he deserved the thanks of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, Churchmen and Dissenters together [loud cheers]. He hoped Mr. Horsman would continue his efforts to find out and root out Church abuses, and bring them before the public eye; and if at last he found, as he (Mr. Barnard) feared he would, that the fault was not in the abuse nor in the men, but in the system, he had little fear of the result, and that, ere long, Mr. Horsman, like other men of his class in the Church, would be obliged to take refuge in the broad, safe, and great principle of civil and religious freedom [loud cheers].

In reply to questions put by Mr. Barnard, Mr. Horsman said, that he was in favour of the abolition of church-rates and of the taxes on knowledge; would meet the electors at the close of every session; considered the Irish Church was the greatest anomaly and abuse in Christendom; but that he would support a national scheme of education.

The Chairman again put it to the meeting as to whether they thought Mr. Horsman was a fit and proper person to be their representative, when a forest of hands were held up for the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting, after three hours' and a quarter deliberation, separated, highly pleased with the candidate

for their suffrages who had been brought before them. Arrangements were subsequently made with reference to further proceedings.

Mr. Horsman at present suspends further proceedings until after the remains of the late Earl Ducie shall have been interred. After the funeral he will again visit the borough.

The *Stroud Free Press*, from whose columns we condense the above report, congratulates the electors on their choice, and says:—

That gentleman is chiefly known to the public, and to the county of Gloucester in particular, for his unflinching exposure of ecclesiastical abuses. It is not every ardent reformer who is willing thus to "bell the cat." Very few, indeed, are ready to run the risk of failure in a cause in which not to succeed is to incur one of the most invidious charges to which an Englishman can subject himself. Far easier is it to contend for general principles or precautionary reforms, than to attack the respectable and time-hallowed delinquencies of dignitaries whether in State or Church. We can have no hesitation in saying that but for Mr. Horsman's well-earned fame as an ecclesiastical censor, he would not in all probability have been singled out from the large number of Liberal candidates for a position in Parliament, and invited to represent this borough.

Mr. Horsman is more than an ecclesiastical censor—he is a thorough friend to religious equality. A more ample and hearty announcement of the only sound principle on which religious liberty can be founded, could not be wished for than was presented in his address on Monday. Its energy was that of thorough appreciation; and while some of the most intelligent organs of Liberalism—the *Examiner* for instance—are lamenting the too evident departure from the doctrine of religious equality in the eye of the law, on the part of Lord John Russell and his friends,—it is refreshing to find the "faithful among the faithless" supported by "moderate Liberals" in a borough which the quondam adherent of the "Appropriation clauses" once represented. We believe that the most dangerous enemies to religious liberty in this country are those who abuse "Popish Intolerance" and "Tractarian Superstition," and "High Churchism," in one breath, and advocate political Protestantism or Jewish exclusion in the next. The tone and purport of Mr. Horsman's statements on what we deem the question of the day,—the question not merely of England and Europe, but of the world,—religious equality in the eye of the law,—shows that with the bigot liberality in question, he has no sympathy; and we look forward with great hope to the influence of his views on a Stroud constituency; while, perhaps, we may have something to learn from his experiences as regards the carrying out of the religious liberty in detail.

The address of Mr. Merryweather Turner, the Conservative candidate, is now out. It is brief. The learned barrister says:—"My political principles are now well known to you, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of waiting upon you, when I have every reason to hope that not only those of you who have so kindly and generously supported me will again afford me that support, but that I shall receive such an addition to the number of my former supporters as will secure my return as your representative."

POLITICAL FESTIVAL AT BOLTON.

Upwards of 700 persons took tea together in the Temperance Hall, Bolton, on Friday last, to celebrate the confirmation of the return of Messrs. Barnes and Crook as members for that borough. The meeting is reported in the *Manchester Examiner*. T. Cullen, Esq., presided. Mr. Heywood moved, and Mr. Thomasson seconded, the following resolution:—

That this meeting offers its best congratulations to the members for the borough, Thomas Barnes, Esq., and Joseph Crook, Esq., upon the complete failure of the late attempt before the Parliamentary committee to reverse their election in July last; and this meeting hopes the borough will long continue to enjoy the benefit of their valuable services in the House of Commons.

Adverting to purity of election, Mr. Thomasson said that the leaders of the Liberal party in Bolton, including the two members of Parliament, had adhered throughout the contest to that resolution in favour of purity of election, which they had formed at its beginning. The sum expended during the election on their side amounted only to something a little over £400, although the election extended over four months; and out of this sum £150 went for printing.

T. Barnes, Esq., M.P., was very warmly received, and made an energetic speech. He rejoiced that Bolton was fully acquitted, and that they were all found innocent together [cheers]. Let those who were so strongly in favour of purity of election now support vote by ballot:—

In a few years, those who were now crying out against the ballot would perhaps be crying out in favour of it. It was possible that the change now going on in the balance of labour and capital, would put working men at times in a position to quit the employ of a master on account of some differences in politics, and to go to work at another factory, the owner of which was on the same side in politics as they were [cheers]. If people did not like to adopt the ballot universally, why would not they allow it to be tried in some one place—Chatham, for instance—and try how it would work there? They were willing enough to disfranchise a whole borough, on account of the venality of, perhaps, a tenth part of its voters, and thus punish the innocent for the sake of the guilty. Instead of doing this, it would be much better to make bribery punishable at petty sessions; or, better still, they might disfranchise every man who sold his vote, and thus weed out all the bad ones from the constituency. But any sort of a remedy the opponents of the ballot were determined to oppose. The House of Commons legislated in what he called a very roundabout way. Committees were sometimes formed professedly to obtain information. It was thus with the Manchester and Salford Education Bill. Now, what would the meeting suppose the House of Commons would do in such a case? Ought they not to have put on that committee all persons who were interested and immediately connected with Manchester? Well, there was one man,

Mr. Hadfield, member for Sheffield, who knew more about Manchester than any other man in the House; but as they did not want to know the real state of things in Manchester, Mr. Hadfield was not put on the committee; he knew too much about Manchester; the Government only wanted to get out information of a certain character; Mr. Hadfield, moreover, was of the Manchester school, which was not in good odour in the House of Commons; he was also a Voluntary, and therefore his name was omitted, and Mr. Pellatt, who declared he knew nothing about the subject, and could not attend committee, was put on in his place. Mr. Hadfield was not put on the committee at all until the principal part of the work had been done. Then there was the subject of India; a committee was appointed on that subject very early in the session; and there was one gentleman in the House who had distinguished himself by his knowledge of and interest in the matter; and this gentleman (Mr. Bright) was anxious to be on; but he knew too much of India [hear, hear, and laughter]; he was also of the Manchester school, and, moreover, could stand up like a man and defend his opinions, and was more than a match for almost any man in the House; and therefore he would not do to be put upon that committee [hear, hear]. The Government did not want to know too much about the matter. They just got as much information as they wanted out of the committee, and then they said, "Stop gentlemen; that will do; no more, if you please" [laughter]. Surely this was not the proper way of dealing with so important a matter. He had found out, since he went to the House of Commons, that words in that House did not mean the same as they did out [hear, hear]. Government had expressed a strong desire that people should be educated, and they had produced an education bill, and before doing so they had made public grants for the avowed purpose of forwarding education; but at the same time they were taking £800,000 annually out of the pockets of the people as an embargo upon education [hear]. If they were anxious for education, why did they not repeal all the taxes upon knowledge? [applause.] By these taxes they restricted the exertions of all who desired to aid in the diffusion of education. Mr. Barnes concluded by reminding the meeting that the people of England were omnipotent in influencing our Government if they please to use the power; and he urged upon them to do their best to secure justice for India [loud applause].

J. Crook, Esq., M.P., followed, and was received with loud cheering. On the question of the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth, he and Mr. Barnes voted for the withdrawal; and himself and his colleague voted also in favour of the withdrawal of all endowments. With reference to the Clergy Reserves Bill, some difficulty had arisen. The bill in its present shape left the English people charged with an endowment of £9,280 a-year, which was guaranteed by an act passed in 1791; and that act was not repealed. He was of opinion that the Clergy Reserves Bill was one of special endowment, and would place this country in a worse position than before. It had been said that he was in favour of the Church. His object had been to establish what was right and just, and not to vote either for or against the Church; but, as long as that Church had the control of funds which fairly belonged to the State, or had the power of taxing the community, as in the case of church-rates, he thought it was the duty of the representatives of Bolton to oppose the Church in those matters. He and his colleague had voted in favour of the Jew Bill [applause]. Mr. Crook spoke of the aristocratic character of the House of Commons, the influence which the peers had in that House, which was exceedingly unjust, and was only to be renovated by Parliamentary Reform. He remarked that there were too many placemen also in the House; and in conclusion he thanked the meeting for its attention, and hoped he and his colleague might long continue to represent them.

A resolution in favour of purity of election in all elections was moved by the Rev. B. Etheridge, seconded by Mr. Councillor Stockdale, and supported by the Rev. J. R. Jones.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE YACHT.—There is a wonderful steam-yacht at Southampton, called the "North Star;" she was built and is owned by Mr. Vanderbilt, of New York, and has created quite a furore at the Liverpool of the South. The owner was on Monday entertained at a banquet by the Mayor of the town, and yesterday Mr. Vanderbilt was to make a marine excursion in his monster yacht, and the Mayor of Southampton and a number of his chief fellow-townsmen, with their ladies, have been invited on board to meet Mr. Ingersoll, the American Ambassador, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Peabody, and other distinguished Americans. Mr. Clarke, a son-in-law of Mr. Vanderbilt, and who has accompanied him to Southampton, is a lineal descendant of one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who left that town in the ship "Mayflower," in the seventeenth century.

TWO MEN were on Saturday killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler at the cotton-mill of Messrs. Marshall and Son, Stockport.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM has been visited by Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, who approved of the progress made in the arrangement. The well-sinking has been successful. No spirituous liquors are to be sold in the camp, and the best feeling is said to exist between the soldiers and the people of the locality. The Queen's pavilion has been taken out of store at Woolwich and set up on Greenhill. It has not been used since Queen Charlotte's visit; but it is now intended to put it in good repair and raise it at Chobham for the use of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The pavilion is sixty feet long, by fifteen broad.

LEGACY FOR SCIENCE.—A sum of £4,000 has been left by a gentleman of Southampton to that town, with the express purpose of providing for a larger and better cultivation there of Natural History, Physical Science, and Classical Literature.

"TABLE-MOVING" CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.

On Thursday evening week, a conversazione, having for its object the arriving at some safe conclusion concerning "table moving" and its causes, was held in the library hall of the Athenæum, which had been engaged by a committee of gentlemen for that purpose. The audience, which was numerous, was accommodated with seats round the room, the central portion being occupied by seven tables, of various forms and sizes, all of which were, during the evening, experimented upon. The Rev. H. H. Jones, F.R.S., was called to the chair, and invited ladies and gentlemen who were willing to experiment upon tables, to take their places, and in a few minutes all the tables but one were surrounded by experimenters, including persons of various ages, and both sexes. The experiments commenced at eight o'clock. The first table which moved was a round one, about three feet in diameter, standing upon three legs, without castors, and having a leather top. At this table, four ladies took their places, and in five minutes it began to turn rapidly, the ladies running round with it. After several stoppages, for which the experimenters could not account, the table moved round so rapidly that several of the ladies appeared to be getting giddy, and two of them became so much alarmed that they discontinued the experiment. These ladies had simply placed their hands upon the table, without touching those of each other. The second table which moved was a large and heavy round one, of polished wood, about 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, and weighing about 100 lbs., having a pillar and three claws, to each of which there was a castor. Round it sat eight gentlemen, who formed the circle in the usual manner, touching each other's little fingers, but not bringing the thumbs of their own hands into contact. At twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock (when the experiment had been conducted for twenty-five minutes), this table began to move slowly from right to left; and with some stoppages, it performed about two revolutions in that direction. It then stopped, and after waiting some minutes, the experimenters, who had previously willed that it should move from right to left, willed that it should move in a contrary direction. In a minute or two, motion recommenced, and the table moved so rapidly in the direction intended, that the gentlemen, who had previously risen from their seats, were obliged to run round with it; and its revolutions did not cease until one person, feeling giddy, withdrew his hands and broke the circle. It was observed that this table turned upon one of the three claws as an axis; this claw, however, did not remain perfectly stationary, and the circumference of the table described a series of eccentric circles. After the performance of these experiments, Dr. Braid said there had been some most unexceptionable experiments. They had seen two tables turn, and his conviction was that the motion arose from what Dr. Carpenter called the ideomotor power. The mind being concentrated for a length of time upon an idea, it at last began to act upon the muscular system. This was not a voluntary act, and might even be in opposition to volition. He was satisfied, so far as he had seen, that this was the true solution of the matter; that the ladies and gentlemen were not conscious that they exercised any effort, and that the effect arose from this unconscious muscular action. In order to test whether or not the motion was caused by electricity, he suggested that a wire should be laid upon the tables, and that instead of touching the table, the experimenters should hold this wire. If the motion arose from electricity, it would take place under these circumstances; if it was the result of the muscular action, the effect of that action would be on the wire, and not on the table. The experiment was accordingly tried. A piece of thin wire was laid round the ladies' table; it was twisted into a loop between each of the operators, and was then held by the ladies who had previously operated so successfully. The hands of the ladies did not touch the table. They maintained their position for half an hour without success, and then abandoned the attempt. They then placed their fingers upon the table, and in about a minute it turned rapidly. The third table which moved was a similar one to that which was moved by the ladies. Five persons sat at it, and at thirty-seven minutes after eight it turned rapidly from right to left. These persons had formed the circle in the ordinary manner, with only the little fingers touching. When the table began to move, some of the bystanders thought that some of the experimenters were exercising pressure, and, therefore, suggested that they should cross their hands, as it was thought that in this position they would be unable to exercise any force upon the table. This was done, and the table afterwards moved rapidly from right to left and left to right. The last table to turn was a square one of mahogany, about six feet long by four wide, standing upon four legs. At eight o'clock, eight gentlemen and two ladies sat down to this table and continued the experiment without success until thirty-five minutes past nine, when they discontinued it. Seven gentlemen and five ladies, including three of those who had previously been so successful, then sat down, and in about a quarter of an hour they moved the table a short distance. The circle was then broken by one of the party, and the table stopped. At nine o'clock, the gentlemen who had previously moved the large round table, formed the circle as before, but without allowing their fingers to touch the table. They tried this experiment for ten minutes without success. The chairman suggested that, in order to prevent the effects of friction, a table should be smeared with olive oil, upon which the experimenters should place their fingers. In accordance with this suggestion, a belt of oil about five inches wide from the edge was made upon one of the round tables. Six gentlemen then sat down, and in

about twenty minutes the table moved. The large round table which had been the second to move was then smeared with oil upon the wooden rim, and the same eight gentlemen who had previously experimented again sat down to it. In this instance they formed the circle as before, but only the tips of their fingers touched the table. They began their experiment at a quarter past nine, and at one minute before ten o'clock the table made part of a revolution from right to left. It afterwards moved in different directions, according to the will of the gentlemen experimenting upon it, up to a quarter past ten o'clock, when they desisted. We have hitherto spoken only of successful experiments, but there were three tables which were in vain attempted to be turned. One of these was a mahogany Pembroke table, and the party who experimented upon it consisted of five gentlemen. Another table resembling that with which the ladies were so successful, which was at first unoccupied, was afterwards taken possession of by a party of seven gentlemen. In forming the circle, they not only touched the little fingers of each other, but brought their own thumbs into contact. The result of this was that their hands were placed in a circle very near the centre of the table top, and not, as in the other cases, round its circumference. These gentlemen continued their experiment for some time, but the table did not move. The third unsuccessful experiment was with a small round table, at which five gentlemen remained seated for an hour and thirty-five minutes without producing any effect. In the top of this table there was a crack, and some of the experimenters seemed to think that this had prevented the success of the attempt. The chairman, upon being appealed to, said that he did not imagine it would have any effect. The chairman, before leaving the chair, said that he had come into that room without any prejudice; but that, from what he had seen and heard, he believed that the phenomena resulted entirely from muscular action, by the power of friction. After each successful experiment, a member of the committee, or the chairman, inquired of each of the operators whether he or she had abstained from muscular action upon the table; and in every instance a decided assurance was given in the affirmative.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The senate of the London University furnishes a striking example of the tenacity with which an official body resists being modified or remodelled to suit the exigencies of an altered state of circumstances. For several years, the senate has been doing battle with the graduates on the question of the admission of the latter to the incorporation of the University. At last, after years of contention and evasion, it seemed likely that the senate was brought to such a position that it could no longer avoid giving its formal recommendation to a scheme for the admission of the graduates, which the Government was as willing to grant as the graduates to accept; when lo! at the eleventh hour, some member or adviser of the senate, endowed with a forty-official capacity of suggestion for evasion and delay, proposes to take counsel's opinion on the safety of any such admission. A case is drawn up and submitted to Mr. Tomlinson, of the Northern circuit; and the senate communicates to the graduates that it "is prevented from recommending the incorporation only by the opinion of Mr. Tomlinson,"—at the same time refusing, in reply to a natural request of the graduates, to communicate either the case or the opinion. However, where more than a score of gentlemen holding various opinions are concerned, secrets are not very rigidly kept; and it has crept out, that the fears of Mr. Tomlinson are founded on the recognised principle, that the majority of a corporation can surrender its charter to the Crown, whose organ in such a case is the Home Secretary. There is, however, room for repentance, as the senate meets next Wednesday (this day) to reconsider its refusal to communicate the case and the opinion. This step is in consequence of decided remonstrances from the constituent colleges of the University, and is a symptom of a disposition to listen to good sense, candour, and policy. If the matter be not speedily settled to the satisfaction of the graduates, perhaps a debate in the House of Commons might indicate to the senate how strongly public opinion, and especially the opinion of the classes most interested in the University, is against the course hitherto persisted in.—*Spectator*.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE MOVEMENT.—Meetings in connexion with this object have been held at Sedbury, Kirkburton, Barrow-on-Humber, Painswick, Merthyr, Pontypool, Abergavenny, Chepstow, Winterton, Chester, Wrexham, Llangollen, Ruthin, Denbigh, which have been attended by either Mr. Lomax, Mr. Paxton Hood, or the Rev. W. Stokes. The latter gentleman has also attended several district meetings in Manchester.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A man in humble circumstances lately produced at the Aylesbury branch of the London and County Bank, a Bank of England note for £25, dated 80 years back. Upon being questioned, he stated that about twenty-five years since he married, and that his wife's mother gave them, among other trifles, some old books, upon recently turning over which he found in one of them the note. It was paid by the bank. At compound interest it amounted to £1,400.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.—A further Parliamentary Return sets forth, that in England and Wales there are 46,114 schools, of which 15,584 are public, and 30,530 private. The scholars in the public schools number 1,417,300, and in the private schools 727,077. There are 23,498 Sunday-schools, and 2,407,409 scholars.

Literature.

Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1852. By JOHN FORBES, M.D., F.R.S., Author of "A Physician's Holiday." With a Map and Illustrations. London: Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill.

THE author of "A Physician's Holiday" has a prepared circle of readers, with whom a new production of his pen will be a surely agreeable and well-greeted book. Those who look to the books of tourists and travellers for graphic descriptions, racy anecdotes, and exciting personal adventures, must not seek to gratify their tastes in Dr. John Forbes's pages; but those will not fail of amusement and the acquisition of much information, who are able to content themselves with vigorous good sense, used in pains-taking observation, and in sober reflection on what is observed. We cannot, indeed, refrain from remarking that the work is too diffusely written for justice to the matter it contains;—readers who do not feel any economical or social inducement to hear out an intelligent witness on the present condition of Ireland, will be apt to tire before they get through these two considerable volumes. The real value of Dr. Forbes's "Memorandums" will be appreciated by those only who read with a purpose, and who pay attention to the statistical facts here so carefully collected, as well as to the personal testimonies by which numerical outlines are filled-up and groups of facts interpreted.

Dr. Forbes states that the book is literally what its title gives it out to be—"a series of memorandums made in Ireland." Its statements, generally speaking, were recorded at the moment, and on the spot; its remarks and reflections are those which then passed through the mind, recalled and put into words as the original memorandums were reviewed. Other chapters there are, which gather up the information scattered in official volumes, or treat of social, religious, or antiquarian questions, which are, of course, compositions of the study, and embody subsequent investigation and research.

The scenes Dr. Forbes visited are too familiar for novelty or special interest of description, and we therefore pass by those portions of the work devoted to them.—Dr. Forbes is genial and liberal in his views of all those matters which make up the "condition of Ireland question." He takes no partizan side, but is independent and candid towards all. Whatever may be our personal feeling or conviction about Government Education, we must commend the patience with which he everywhere investigated the state of the National Schools and of education generally, and the fulness with which he has discussed the subject. So, too, with respect to the Workhouses, he has brought together many facts which materially assist a comprehension of the difficulties of social administration in Ireland, and of the results and present working of the Poor Law system. As to religious characteristics and the pretensions of "the rival Churches," his feeling seems to be one of almost indifference—with which we cannot at all sympathize; but his political conclusion is, that either the property of the Protestant establishment should be assumed by the nation, leaving all churches to Voluntary support, or that all churches should be placed on an equality in the use and enjoyment of the revenues now appropriated to Episcopalians and Presbyterians alone:—he himself prefers the latter arrangement. Shrewd remarks and suggestions are thrown out on the agricultural position and prospects of the country; and the often-asserted view, that a middle-class in rural districts is one of the greatest social necessities of Ireland, is sustained by the author's observations. Dr. Forbes, himself "a rigid though unpledged Teetotaler," has always an eye to the temperance cause in the land of wakes and whisky; and the information he has obtained, with his commentaries thereon, will be interesting to our puritans in beverage at home. There is also one very full antiquarian discussion—on the celebrated Round Towers of Ireland; respecting which the author inclines to the theory of their pre-Christian origin, and argues from their uniformity of figure and construction, wherever they occur, "the existence of some one great predominating idea in the minds of those with whom they originated—most probably some profound and wide-spread religious conviction, forbidding all deviation from the ideal prototype."

But the theory that satisfies all the ascertained facts, and removes the obscurity resting upon these curious and wholly Irish structures, has yet to be made out.

Overwhelmed as we are just now with books which have been excluded from notice by the pressure of other matters on our columns, we can exemplify this work only in the imperfect manner of offering a single brick: and we select a brief extract, not in itself very important, but which will illustrate Dr. Forbes's manner of going amongst the people of the country, and making himself acquainted with their feelings and opinions:—

"I went into a cottage belonging to a young labouring man and his wife, and which, with the exception of two chubby, half-clad infants, could boast no other wealth than a couple of chairs, a potato-pot, and a few dishes of coarse crockery. I here met with one of those strong-headed men, not seldom to be found in the very lowest rank of society, who at once arrest the attention and command the respect of every one, by the unconscious display of natural talent, good sense, and good feeling. He was a working mason, of about forty years of age, and seemed to have come into his neighbour's house for a little morning gossip. It was early, and he had not yet begun to prepare himself for chapel.—Soon finding that my friend in the flannel jacket and lime-burnt hat was one of nature's gentlemen as well as philosophers, I gradually got into an interesting discussion with him on the everlasting theme of Ireland—her evils and their remedies; the young labourer and his wife standing by, the while, now joining in as a sort of confirmatory chorus, and now serving my friend as living illustrations of his theme. . . . He was a strong Catholic, but without bigotry. He seemed to regard his Protestant neighbours without the least ill feeling; and the great question that so agitates the Catholics of the middle and upper classes, and the Roman Catholic clergy—I mean the monstrous anomaly of the Church of the minority being the exclusive recipient of tithes—seemed hardly to affect him at all, because, in reality, it scarcely touched his class practically. . . . Being somewhat of a scholar, he now and then referred to passages in the Bible; and on my expressing my surprise at this, he told me that he had an English Bible, and that he had not only the sanction of the priest for keeping it, but for reading it. He offered to show it to me, if I would go with him to his house, which was hard by. His possession of the book was shown to be an exception to the general rule, by a circumstance mentioned by him—namely, that he had won a bet from a Protestant neighbour on the question whether the priest would allow him to retain it. The general practice was evidently against him. . . . He spoke with kindness of the landlords as a body, but condemned some of them bitterly as oppressors of the poor, both in their minds and bodies, sometimes directly, but much more frequently through their agents. . . . He pitifully illustrated the relative power of landlord and tenant, in all their differences, by the remark, 'A sally [sallow; a species of willow] landlord will break an oaken tenant.' . . . He strongly insisted that there was something wrong between the two countries which ought to be made right; though he confessed he did not know the precise root and essence of the evil. Practically, however, he said he knew it many ways, and most of all and most painfully in the palpable fact that a large proportion of the working men of Ireland, men able and willing to work, could either get no work at all or insufficient work, or getting sufficient work could not get adequate remuneration. . . . And yet he was far from extravagant in his ideas as to the remuneration of labour, bounding his estimate at one shilling, or at most eighteen pence, for the daily allowance."

Among the few humorous strokes we find in these pages, is the following epitaph, in the "hedge schoolmaster" style, and most gloriously Irish:—

"I espied the following inscription to the memory of a young priest, from a tablet on the wall of this chapel [Skibbereen]. I suppose, for obvious reasons, the name of the good man whose simple history it so grandiloquently records:—'This tribute of a people's love to a patriot's worth, commemorates a virtue pure as the vesture of holiness it adorned, and ardent as the youthful heart it once animated. More eloquent than the record of a protracted life, it preserves in the revered and honoured name of R.S., a memorial sacred to the affections of his flock, and brightened by the glory of a better world. Born, &c.'"

We observe that Dr. Forbes speaks depreciatingly of the Reformation movement in the West of Ireland, of which other witnesses, not less competent, speak favourably. He also has a better opinion of the priesthood than Harriet Martineau formed upon personal observation and inquiry: and he differs from that lady in his estimate of the moral feeling and truthfulness of the Irish peasantry. We are in no position to decide on these differences, but, so far as the evidence goes, think Dr. Forbes's readers will occasionally need to correct his judgments by Miss Martineau's, or similar, statements of fact and opinion.—We have only to add that these volumes are illustrated by lithograph plates, woodcuts, and a map.

Messrs. Ingram, Cooke & Co.'s Publications.

THE prolific issues of this enterprising house scarcely permit the weekly critic to keep pace with them. Here, first of all, is *The Universal Library*, Vol. I., consisting of Poetry, and containing Scott's Lay, and Lady of the Lake, Fontaine's Fables, Schiller's Tragedies, Goethe's

Faust (Filmore's translation), and Milton's complete works: making a handsome volume, with illustrations, unparalleled for cheapness even in these cheap days.—Then we have *English Forests and Forest Trees*, published in the "Illustrated London Library," a book altogether to our mind. It contains an account of the origin and early history and laws of Forests in general, followed by a particular description of the most celebrated forests in England, with their histories, legends, poetry, inhabitants, flowers, and associations. Also, an account of the trees which are common in forests, and of individual trees which have become notable for size, age, or history. And then we get chapters on the Management of Forests, and their Revenues and Expenditure. It is profusely and very beautifully illustrated; and is one of the best volumes of the series in which it appears.—*Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler* belongs to the "National Illustrated Library," and is a very elegant edition of a popular classic, well edited by "Ephemeris," of *Bell's Life*, with useful practical and literary notes.—*Extraordinary Men; their Boyhood and Early Life*, by W. RUSSELL, Esq., of the same series, is cleverly and interestingly written—sometimes too fine and too smart. It is a good book, but scarcely a book for boys, as it has allusions and modes of expression not free from objection. Yet another volume of the same Library is—the *Pilgrim's Progress* of "glorious John," with a new memoir by Mr. J. M. HARE. Certainly the best people's edition we know; and the *Life* is full, accurate, and excellently written. The illustrations to the biographical portion are principally of scenery and relics; and the *Progress* of the *Pilgrim* is traced in a series of really good and effective "Outlines," by Mr. J. R. CLAYTON:—all are engraved in a superior manner.—*London City Tales* is the general title of a cheap series of small books, illustrative of the early history of the City Companies, and of the customs and manners of London citizens at various periods.—The author is Miss E. M. STEWART, and the volumes published are *Osbert of Aldgate: a Tale of the Goldsmiths' Company*;—*Queen Philippa and the Hurrer's Daughter: a Tale of the Haberdashers' Company*;—and *Claribel, the Sea-maid, a Tale of the Fishmongers' Company*. They do not rank very high as works of fiction, but display much reading and general ability.—The same lady is responsible for *Aubrey Conyers—or the Lordship of Alledale* ("Illustrated Family Novelist"); a story highly melodramatic, and full of horrors, yet clever, especially in its descriptive parts. To say the truth, however, as we read it seemed chiefly remarkable to us for its entire contrast to the powerful and glorious fictions, which we have recently had from female pens.—*The Giants of Patagonia* is an interesting and extraordinary narrative of the captivity of a Captain Bourne among the Patagonian savages; but we can say nothing about its authenticity.—To Emigrants, Travellers, and Families generally, we can really commend *The Domestic, Medical, and Surgical Guide*, by Mr. JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S., written at the request of Mrs. Chisholm. Supposing the Allopathic system be not objected to, this is a capital guide in the absence of a professional man; and to all it may be very useful in matters of small surgery and the preservation of health. Emigrants are specially instructed in the latter subject, with reference to the time spent at sea.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Illustrated Family Novelist.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
The English Humourist of the Eighteenth Century.	Smith & Co.
Sketches from Sabbath-school Life.	W. & C. Inglis.
The British Jews.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Scripture Teachers' Assistant, &c.	E. Butty.
Expository Discourses on Galatians.	W. Oliphant & Son.
A Discourse upon the Principle and Duty of the Presbyterian Church.	W. Oliphant & Son.
Chambers's Pocket Miscellany.	W. S. Orr & Co.
History of the Reformation.	Blackie & Son.

LECTURES BY FOREIGN REFUGEES.—Signor Filopanti, late member of the Roman Constituent Assembly, and Professor of Hydraulics in the University of Bologna, commenced, yesterday, the delivery of the first of three lectures in Willis's Rooms on "The Secret Traditions of Rome, in vindication of the authenticity of its early history, against Niebuhr." At the same rooms, M. Francis Pulszky is delivering a course of eight lectures on Archaeology, and the history of Ancient Art, explaining the exhibition of the Fejervary Museum at the Archaeological Institute; illustrated by drawings and original monuments of ancient art. The first commenced on Saturday last. Arnold Ruge, who has resided in England since 1850, is preparing to give lectures in London on German Literature and Philosophy.

Facts and Fancies.

In the Greenwich workhouse there died a pauper over 100 years old.

One hundred and twenty pounds was found on the body of a pauper who died lately in St. Pancras workhouse.

Jesse Hutchinson, the eldest of the Hutchinson family, so famed as vocalists, died on the 17th of May at a water cure establishment near New York.

The *Times* publishes many letters generally headed "Suburban Grievance," complaining that post letters were delivered later than ever since the "acceleration."

The balance-sheet of the Literary Guild has been published, and shows a sum of £3,790 16s. 11d. to its credit.

Three idle fellows broke a lamp on Tuesday, that they might get supported in gaol. They obtained their object.

At Thornbury market, on Saturday, an ear of Spalding wheat, grown by Mr. Job Luce, of Gravesend, Alveston, Gloucestershire, was exhibited to upwards of 100 farmers. Every grain was perfect and quite full.

Persons constantly steal flowers from the graves in the Brompton Cemetery. One of the thieves has been detected and fined forty shillings.

Several captains of Thames ships have been fined for carrying an illegal number of passengers.

Newspapers form by far the largest portion of the mail to Australia. In a late mail there were 3,580 newspapers to 780 letters; and in the "Orestes" mail bags there were 1,500 newspapers and no letters.

The singular phenomenon of the "instantaneous" blossoming of flowers has been exhibited at Brompton. The roses and geraniums placed in mould had some liquid composition poured on them, and blossomed in ten or fifteen minutes. This is an old conjuring trick common in the East, and not unknown in this country.

Guizot, Mole, and Lamartine, have each town residences in the Rue de la Ville l'Evêque. The latter of these celebrities has just quitted the tumult of the capital for the quietude of his chateau of St. Point, near Macon, where he intends staying until he has completed his "History of the Constituent Assembly," the first volume of which will appear forthwith in *Le Siècle*.—*The Press*.

The *Boston Traveller* says that a gentleman of that city recently married a woman reputed to be rich, who turned out to be poor and some £40 in debt, which debt he had to liquidate. She assured him, however, that the debt was contracted for ornaments which she bought to captivate him. Think of a fish paying for the hook with which it is caught!

WHAT IS "CANVASSING?"—A witness having said, before the Clare election committee, that he had been "all day canvassing," was directed to "define" canvassing, which he did thus—"To try to induce and force the voters to vote for Corny O'Brien; and if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

HOWE'S TURN.—During the days of the Commonwealth, the Rev. John Howe, one of Cromwell's chaplains, was frequently applied to by men of all parties for protection; nor did he refuse his influence to any on account of difference in religious opinions. One day, the Protector said to him, "Mr. Howe, you have asked favours for everybody besides yourself; pray, when does your turn come?" He replied, "My turn, my Lord Protector, is always come when I can serve another."

OMAR PASHA, the late commander of the Turkish forces in Montenegro, and who, should certain events now on the cards turn up, is the man designated for still higher military employments, is described at some length by the author of the "Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk." Omar was by birth a Croat. He commenced his career by entering one of the Austrian frontier regiments; but quitted that service for the army of the Sultan, in which he has risen by merit alone to the very highest rank. The Austrian Cabinet claimed this distinguished soldier, in the beginning of the present year, "as a deserter and a refugee!" Our traveller says of his personal appearance—"He is a middle-aged man, tall and slight, with a good countenance and mild unaffected manners, and with an exceedingly soldier-like bearing." He speaks German and Italian fluently, as well as Turkish and the Slavonic dialects of the Lower Danube.

"ALÉKEPHELESKEPASTER," the enigma which has puzzled the *Times* reader for many weeks past, is at length solved. The advertiser is a hatter who has resorted to the contrivance for drawing attention to his wares. "Alékepheleskepaster," "implying," according to a circular, "a title for the protection of the head from the sun's influence." It "is an invention for the ventilation of hats, and embraces that perfection and comfort, lightness and softness, so long fruitlessly sought for."

"OUR ROYAL SELVES."—Prince Albert, presiding at the Trinity House dinner on Saturday week, was called upon to propose, in due course, the toast of "The Royal Family," and performed the delicate office very gracefully. "It is (he said) a blessing attending the monarchical institutions of this country, that the domestic relations and domestic happiness of the Sovereign are inseparable from the relations and happiness of the people at large [cheers]. In the progress through life of the members of the royal family is reflected, as it were, the progress of the generation to which they belong; and out of the common sympathy which is felt for them arises an additional bond of union amongst the people themselves [cheers]. I have often been deeply touched by the many marks of kindness—I may say almost parental affection—with which the Prince of Wales and the rest of our young family have been welcomed on their earliest appearance [loud cheers]. May God grant that they may some day repay that affection, and make themselves worthy of it, in fulfilling those expectations which the country so fondly cherishes!" [great cheering.]

AN INCIDENT OF THE DEBATE ON INDIA.—According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, Mr. D. Seymour, in his speech on Thursday last, stated that Mr. M. Elphinstone had written a book on India, which is now lying in that gentleman's study—unbought, unprinted, and unpublished—because it ex-

poses mismanagement on the part of the directors. Mr Seymour told the House that after this history had been written, and the directors found it would not do, they engaged a hack writer named Thornton to compile one for them which would answer the purpose. Thornton, he said, was a hack writer whom nobody knew. "I dare say Mr. Seymour did not know him; but, the fact is, this Thornton heard the character which the hon. member assigned to him, I can hardly say with what equanimity. He is the summary writer of the *Times*, and has, *ex-officio*, a place in the reporters' gallery every night, immediately over the Speaker's chair. He is a quiet, unobtrusive, gentlemanly man, of cultivated literary tastes, and by no means one of those hacks with which his name was associated—though it is quite likely that he wrote the book to order, and from materials supplied to him from Leadenhall-street."

PROMENADING UNDER RIVERS.—An apparatus, made by a Parisian, enables the wearer to take half an hour's promenade at the bottom of a river. M. Grandchamp, the other day, remained 35 minutes at the bottom of the Seine. The *Leader* thus describes the construction of the apparatus:—"A complete clothing of caoutchouc from head to foot, including helmet and sock, allows the wearer to descend below the water without danger of contact; the helmet has a valve which allows the air to escape at the moment of submersion; and no sooner is this submersion complete than the pressure of the water closes the valve hermetically. A provision of air to be inspired is carried in a box placed like a hump in the back of the cuirass of caoutchouc. This box has a tube which carries the air into the helmet in order that the breathing may take place without effort; and a little stopcock enables the distribution of air to be regulated at pleasure. No sooner is there difficulty of breathing than a signal is given, and the experimenter is brought to the surface once more."

RELATIVE PURITY OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—Professor Frankland, of Manchester, at a recent lecture at the Royal Institute, London, showed that if from any given amount of light obtained from using tallow candles, there were produced during combustion 100 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas—so deleterious to life—from wax candles there would be eighty-five cubic feet, from sperm oil fifty-three, from coal gas fifty, and from hydro-carbonic gas twenty; thus showing that, contrary to the ordinarily received opinions, the use of gas—light for light—is less deleterious than either wax candles or sperm oil, and that hydro-carbon gas produces 150 per cent. less carbonic acid during combustion than ordinary coal gas.

BIRTHS.

June 2, at No. 8, the Grove, Kentish-town, the wife of COVENTRY PATMORE, Esq., of a daughter.
June 9, the Hon. Mrs. FREDERICK BYRON, of a daughter.
June 11, at 18, Edgeware-road, London, the wife of Mr. JOHN NEAL, Jeweller, of a son.
June 11, at Guildford House, Birmingham, Mrs. FREDERICK EWEN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

February 10, at Melbourne, Australia, WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT, second son of Sir George Stephen, to MARY ANNE SARAH, daughter of R. WALKDEN, Esq., formerly of Pinder.
May 5, at St. Pancras, London, Mr. SIMONS, to Miss WILSON, of Islington.
June 1, the Hon. F. LEVESON, M.P., to Lady MARGARET COMPTON, sister of the Marquess of Northampton.
June 5, at the Independent chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. GEORGE KERR, to Mrs. EMMA BUCKLEY, both of Warwick.
June 7, at the Congregational chapel, Belper, Mr. JAMES CALVERT, chemist, to Miss PATIENCE HARRISON BROWN, eldest daughter of Mr. Abraham Brown, both of Belper.
June 8, at Bromley Chapel, Kent, by the Rev. G. Verrall, Mr. JOSEPH TODMAN, of Reading, Berks, to GRACE, fourth daughter of the late R. TORR, Esq., of the Lower-road, Rotherhithe.
June 9, at Christ Church, High Harrogate, by the Rev. T. Simpson, vicar of Pannal, Mr. ROBERT MACK, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, youngest son of the late Rev. John Mack, of Chipstone, Northamptonshire, to Miss MARY OAKDEN SCOTT, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Scott, of Manchester.
June 9, at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. J. W. Reeve, minister of Portman-street Chapel, Baker-street, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS, of No. 30, Woburn-square, and of the firm of George Hitchcock and Co., St. Paul's-churchyard, to HELEN JANE MAUNDER, second daughter of G. HITCHCOCK, Esq.
June 11, at St. Thomas's Church, Ardwick, Manchester, by the Rev. N. W. Gibson, M.A., JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., M.P. for North Lancashire, to ANNE, fourth daughter of J. KENNEDY, Esq., of Ardwick Hall, and widow of G. Albert Escher, Esq., of Zurich.

DEATHS.

June 3, at Edinburgh, JAMES OSWALD, Esq., of Auchencruive, formerly M.P. for Glasgow, in his 75th year.
June 3, at Hitchin, MARIANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. J. PALMER, in the 24th year of her age.
June 5, at the residence of his son, Mr. Llewelyn Jenkins, the Rev. JOHN JENKINS, D.D., of Hengood, Glamorganshire, Baptist minister, aged 73.
June 5, at Moulton Rectory, Cambridgeshire, after an illness of twenty-four hours, MARY ANNE, youngest daughter of the late JOHN MORTLOCK, Esq., of Cambridge, in the 62nd year of her age.
June 5, at his son's house, 104, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Sir JOHN HOVE, of Craighall, Bart., M.P. for the county of Edinburgh, in his 73rd year.
June 6, in Gilsten-road, West Brompton, Mr. CHARLES BURT EAST, aged 23, of pulmonary consumption.
June 7, at Firfield House, near Bristol, Mr. JOSEPH COTTLE, in his 84th year.
June 8, in Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. GORE, in her 81st year.
June 8, at his residence, 25, Rood-lane, PATRICK HOME, Esq., merchant, and of Clay-hill, Enfield, aged 82.
June 8, aged 72, PROFESSOR SEWELL, of the Royal Veterinary College, having been an officer of that Institution for fifty-four years.
June 8, at Loughton, Essex, ELIZABETH MARTHA, widow of T. ROBINS, Esq., ship-broker, London, in her 92nd year.
June 9, at Southsea, the Rev. KENNETH FRANCIS SAUNDERS, in the 89th year of his age.
June 12, at Cricklewood, Middlesex, after an illness of seven weeks, JAMES HARMER, Esq., of Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe, Kent, in his 77th year.
June 13, aged 7 years, WILLIAM PARSONS, fourth son of Mr. W. FRANKLIN, of Coventry, and grandson of the late Rev. Francis Franklin, of that city.

THE LARGEST WAR-STEAMER IN THE NAVY, the new and magnificent "Duke of Wellington," has had a second trial at Portsmouth. Nearly 15,000 persons assembled to witness it. The trial was satisfactory; against tide her speed was one mile in seven minutes nine seconds. When complete her crew will consist of 1,100 men.

The Bank of Ireland has raised the rate of discount on *English* bills from 3 to 3½ per cent. No alteration has been yet made in the rate on *Irish* bills.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market has again undergone considerable fluctuations in connexion with the East India question. On Saturday, Consols fell to 97½, but rose on Monday to 98½, and to-day have been dealt for time at 99½. There was a money bargain on forced transfer at 99½ with the July dividend. Reduced were dealt in at 99½ 99½—the Government broker taking off a parcel of this stock; 3½ per Cent. 101½ 101½. The Exchequer Bill market has improved generally, but was weaker to-day, sales having been made at from 2s. to 6s. prem. Bank stock left off at 228½ 229½. The demand for money for the legitimate purposes of trade and State very active, notwithstanding the rate of discount. The rates are about 3½ to 3½ per cent. for first class bills having short dates to run.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	98½	98½	99½	100½	99½	99½
Cons. for Acct.	98½	98½	99½	100½	99½	99½
3 per Cent. Red.	99½	99½	99½	98½	99½	99½
New 3½ per Ct.	102½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Annuities ..	102½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
India Stock ..	229	229	229	—	—	228½
Bank Stock ..	229	229	229	—	—	228½
Exchq. Bills ..	7 pm.	6 pm.	5 pm.	—	7 pm.	5 pm.
India Bonds ..	28 pm.	32 pm.	32 pm.	—	33 pm.	—
ong Annuity ..	—	—	—	—	5 5-16	5½

The Bank returns show an increase in the stock of bullion only to the extent of about £300,000, though during the last three weeks arrivals of gold have amounted to two millions and a half. The Imports of the precious metals during the past week were moderate; the total amount being about £350,000. The Exports were, however, also moderate, being to the extent of only £230,000; which shows an excess of arrivals of about £120,000.

The Foreign market has been generally quiet, with little business doing. Spanish, Mexican, and Peruvian stocks have been flat, but are improving. Buenos Ayres fell 4 per cent. on the receipt of unfavourable news on Monday. They are now quoted at 63. Spanish Bonds were ½ to ½ per cent. higher. Greek Bonds (blue) were dealt in at 9. Russian 4½ per Cent. have also returned to 103½, and Sardinian to 94½ ex div., a rise in the former of more than 2 per cent., in the latter of one per cent. Venezuela Bonds were about 1 per cent. higher.

In Railway Shares there is now considerable activity, and the dealings are all at advanced prices. Caledonians for the Account were 68½; Great Northern, 87; Great Western, 82½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; London and North Western, 116; Midlands, 73½; South Eastern, 72½; York and North Midlands, 61½. There was a further rally in French shares—Northern of France being dealt in for money at 35½; Paris and Lyons at a rise of 22s. 6d.; Paris and Strasburg, 7s. 6d.; Western of France for time at 19½; Upper India scrip was lower, at ½ prem. There is little doing in Mines, but prices have an improving tendency.

The accounts of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week demonstrate, from the slight effect which the war-rumours have produced, the singularly healthful state of every branch of business. It is at Manchester that the political uncertainties have been most felt, but even here they have merely led to a partial reserve on the part of buyers, and prices are maintained with great steadiness. The general strike among the operatives in the mills, announced a few days back, is still going on, since, although some firms have conceded the terms demanded, the principal ones still hold out. At Birmingham the iron market continues to show weakness, but the general activity of trade is undiminished. In the heavy machinery works, especially, the amount of employment is unlimited, but it has not been interrupted by strikes or disputes. A half-holiday on Saturdays has been voluntarily arranged. The Nottingham report mentions an improved demand for the better descriptions of hosiery, while the lace branches have been comparatively dull. In the woollen districts a pause in transactions, pending the London sales, has been followed by a steady renewal of business, at prices only a shade less firm than those that previously prevailed. In the Irish linen market the supply is below the demand, and, in some descriptions, a further advance in prices has taken place.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a considerable increase, and the vessels, with one exception, have been of the larger class. They have comprised four to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2,676 tonnage; five to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 2,626 tonnage; two to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1,252 tonnage; two to Hobart Town, with an aggregate burden of 704 tonnage; and one to Portland Bay, of 851 tons. Their total capacity, consequently, was 8,109 tonnage. The shipments of manufactures and ordinary descriptions of merchandise have been large, and the rates of freight continue to exhibit a tendency to decline.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	99½	Brazil	98½
Do. Account	98½	Equador	—
Three per Cent. Reduced	99½	Dutch 4 per Cent. ..	95½
3½ New	101½	French 3 per Cent. ..	—
Long Annuities	102½	Granada	—
Bank Stock	229½	Mexic. new 3 pr. Cts. ..	27½
India Stock	—	Portuguese	—
Exchequer Bills	7 pm.	Russian 4½ per Cent. ..	103½
India Bonds	—	Span. 5 per Cent. ..	—
South Sea Stock	—	Do., 3 per Cent. ..	48½
		Do., Passive	23½

The Gazette.

Friday, June 10, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	31,790,405
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,994,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	17,771,251
Silver Bullion	19,164
£31,790,405	£31,790,405

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000
Reserve	3,105,195
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts) ..	4,635,454
Other Deposits	12,902,839
Seven-day and other Bills	1,390,023
£36,587,511	£36,587,511

Dated the 9th day of June, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Capel Tyn y Porth, Penmachno, Carnarvonshire.
British School-rooms, Holt, Norfolk.
Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, St. John the Evangelist, Breconshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
LINDO, ELIAS, Kingland, coal merchant.

BANKRUPT.
CLAYE, CHARLES, Howarth Cross-mill, near Rochdale, Lancashire, press dyer, June 21 and July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Whitehead and Sons, Rochdale.

JAGGER, JOHN, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth merchant, June 20 and July 11: solicitors, Messrs. Sykes, Haddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

LETT, THOMAS, College-place, Camden-town, builder, June 22 and July 11: solicitor, Mr. Rushbury, Surrey-street, Strand.

MASSEY, SAMUEL, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, clothier, June 21 and July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Saunders and Son, Kidderminster; and Messrs. Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.

WINTER, ROBERT, Brighton, schoolmaster, June 21 and July 21: solicitors, Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Kennett, Brighton.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
BROWN, J., Prestonpans, baker, June 14 and July 6.
RITCHIE, P. D., Dundee, merchant, June 15 and July 6.

DIVIDENDS.
J. L. Mortimer, St. Thomas Apostle, near Exeter, draper, second div. of 7½d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—T. E. Southey, Fleet-street, advertising agent, second div. of 6½d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—R. Grear, Bradley-terrace, Wandsworth-road, and Long-acre, wax-chandler, first div. of 6s., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—W. J. Dunkley, West Haddon, Northamptonshire, farmer, second div. of 3s. 4½d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—G. Enser and G. Pearce, Bethnal-green-road, grocers, first div. of 4s. 3d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—J. G. Marsh, Church-street, Minorities, carpenter, first div. of 5s. 10d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—T. Cowdrey, Brighton, wine merchant, first div. of 1½d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—S. Churchill, Duddington, Oxfordshire, scrivener, fourth div. of 2½d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—J. Crocker, Sherbourne, innkeeper, first and final div. of 7½d., on any Tuesday or Friday after June 28, at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter—R. Carr, Holyhead, licensed victualler, first div. of 7s. 6d., any Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—H. Macgrotty, Liverpool, wine merchant, second div. of 2s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—J. S. Leake, Wheelock, near Sandbach, Cheshire, salt merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—W. Horne, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 7½d., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—W. Russell, Liverpool, merchant, fourth div. of 3s. 6d., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—T. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attorney, third and final div. of 3d., any Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—R. H. and E. Bell, South Shields, paper manufacturers, div. of 4s., to those creditors who proved their debts on the 1st inst. under the separate estate of R. H. Bell (being part of a former div. of 5s. 6d.), any Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TUESDAY, June 14.
BANKRUPT.
ASBDOWN, HENRY, Welling, Kent, wheelwright, June 23, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Stedman and Place, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

BROCK, EDWARD, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor, June 23, July 26: solicitor, Mr. Sherwood, Wilbraik.

CARTER, WILLIAM, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, tailor, June 28, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

ELWOOD, WILLIAM, Leicester, merchant, June 24, July 29: solicitors, Mr. Gregory, Leicester; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

GREEN, EDWARD, Cork-street, Westminster, tailor, June 25, July 29: solicitors, Messrs. Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM, South Shields, Durham, shipowner, June 20, July 27: solicitors, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street; and Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

STUART, JOHN, Catherine-street and Buckingham-street, Strand, newspaper proprietor, June 26, and July 26: solicitors, Messrs. A'Beckett and Symson, Golden-square; and Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklebury.

TWYMAN, JOHN CROW, Ramsgate, upholsterer, June 25, July 29: solicitor, Mr. Pain, Gresham-street, City.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.
ADAM, JAMES, Glasgow, toll contractor, June 18, July 9.
DAVIDSON, MARGARET ROBERTSON and ELIZABETH, Edinburgh, June 20, July 11.

MURRAY, JOHN, Edinburgh, lecturer on Chemistry, June 30.

Markets.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 13.
We were somewhat extensively supplied to day with foreign stock, in fair average condition. On the whole, the demand for it ruled steady, at very full prices. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was rather numerous, the Beef trade was in a sluggish state. However, the decline noticed in prices on Friday last was recovered; hence, from Monday, we have no alteration to notice in the currencies. The top general figure for Beef was 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. The show of Sheep was tolerably extensive, and we observed a decided improvement in their general weight. Most breeds commanded a steady, though not to say brisk, inquiry, at prices equal to those paid on this day se'night. The best old Downs sold at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was moderate, moved off slowly at Friday's quotations; viz., 4s. 10d.

to 6s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Prime small Calves were in good request at full prices. Otherwise the Veal trade was in a sluggish state. There was a fair average supply of Pigs on offer, and which sold slowly on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.		s. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior	3 2 3 4	Lambs	4 10 6 9
Beasts	3 2 3 4	Prime coarse wool-	—
Second quality do. 3 6 3 8		led Sheep	4 0 4 4
Prime large Oxen 3 10 4 2		Prime South Down 4 6 4 8	
Prime Scots, &c. 4 4 4 6		Large coarse Calves 3 10 4 6	
Coarse and inferior	3 2 3 6	Prime small do. 4 8 5 0	
Sheep	3 2 3 6	Large Hogs	3 4 3 8
Second quality do. 3 8 3 10		Neat small Porks 3 10 4 4	

Suckling Calves, 10s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 19s. to 24s. each.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	809	10,900	500	350
Monday	4,083	25,610	490	330

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, June 13.

There was a fair quantity of English Wheat offering this morning, but the stands were cleared at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter upon last Monday's prices; foreign likewise met with a good demand, and was fully 1s. per quarter dearer. Flour more inquired for, and 1s. per barrel and sack higher than on Monday last. Barley fully as dear. Beans held at higher rates, and Peas 1s. dearer. The arrivals of Oats being short, good fresh corn sold more readily, and 1d. per quarter higher than on Monday last. Cakes unaltered.

BRITISH. FOREIGN.

Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex, Suffolk, and	40 to 48	Dantzic	50 .. 54
Kent, Red (new) 40 to 48		Do. high mixed ..	56 .. 58
Ditto (old)	48 .. 50	Pomeranian, Red ..	48 .. 52
Ditto White	50 .. 54	Uckermark	48 .. 50
Linc., Norfolk, &	—	Rostock and Meck-	—
Yorkshire Red. 40 .. 46		lenburgh	48 .. 52
Northumber. and	—	Danish red	44 .. 48
Scotch, White	44 .. 48	Ditto, White	46 .. 48
Rye	30 .. 32	Holstein	48 .. 50
Barley grinding and	—	East Friesland ..	44 .. 47
distilling	25 .. 28	Belgian and French	—
Do. extra malting ..	32 .. 34	red	46 .. 48
Scotch	25 .. 28	Ditto, White	48 .. 50
Malt, Ordinary	—	Italian Red	46 .. 48
Fale	32 .. 34	Ditto, White	50 .. 52
Peas, Grey	32 .. 34	Archangel and Riga	40 .. 42
Maple	36 .. 37	Polish Odessa ..	40 .. 42
White	36 .. 38	Marianopol and Ber-	—
Bollers (new)	40 .. 42	dianski	44 .. 48
Beans, Large	34 .. 36	Taganrog (hard) ..	38 .. 40
Tick	34 .. 36	Egyptian	34 .. 36
Harrow (new)	34 .. 36	American U.S. red	40 .. 42
Do. (old)	38 .. 40	Ditto, White	48 .. 50
Pigeon (old)	38 .. 40	Gennese	52 .. 54
Oats—	—	Rye (nominal) ..	28 .. 30
Linc. and York feed	18 .. 20	Barley—	—
Do. Poland & Pot. 21 .. 23		Danish	24 .. 26
Berwick & Scotch. 21 .. 24		Saai	26 .. 28
Scotch feed	19 .. 22	East Friesland ..	21 .. 22
Irish feed and black	18 .. 19	Egyptian	20 .. 21
Ditto, Potato	21 .. 23	Danube	21 .. 22
Linseed	30 .. 34	Peas, White	36 .. 38
Rapeseed, Essex, new,	—	Bollers	38 .. 40
£23 to £26 per last		Beans, Horse (new) ..	34 .. 36
Caraway Seed, Essex,	—	Pigeon	36 .. 38
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Egyptian	32 .. 33
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Oats—	—
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Swedish	18 .. 19
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.	—	Petersburg & Riga	20 .. 21
Ship	30 .. 32	Flour—	—
Town	40 .. 42	U.S., per 196 lbs. ..	21 .. 25
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush		French, per 280 lbs. 34 .. 35	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 4.

Wheat	43s. 3d.	Wheat	44s. 1d.
Barley	29s. 6d.	Barley	30s. 10d.
Oats	19s. 0d.	Oats	18s. 10d.
Rye	34s. 0d.	Rye	32s. 2d.
Beans	36s. 9d.	Beans	35s. 10d.
Peas	33s. 8d.	Peas	33s. 1d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	44s. 1d.	Wheat	44s. 1d.
Barley	30s. 10d.	Barley	30s. 10d.
Oats	18s. 10d.	Oats	18s. 10d.
Rye	32s. 2d.	Rye	32s. 2d.
Beans	35s. 10d.	Beans	35s. 10d.
Peas	33s. 1d.	Peas	33s. 1d.

FOREIGN GRAIN ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.—Wheat: 25,577 qrs.; Barley, 7,320; Oats, 12,455 qrs.; Beans, 295; Peas, 503. Flour, 5,964 cwts.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, June 13.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,901 firkins Butter, and 2,390 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports 10,990 casks Butter, and 615 bales and 3-8 boxes Bacon. The trade for Irish Butter was again slow and inactive during the past week, and although a further decline of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. was submitted to at the close of the week the dealers would only buy for immediate use; some forward sales were mentioned of Corks at 80s., and Clonmells at 78s., for three months' shipments. Foreign continues in good supply, and prices declined about 2s. per cwt. The Bacon market also ruled slow, the business transacted was but limited, and we do not alter our quotations of this day se'night. Another report says—Irish Butter was much neglected last week, and only a limited quantity sold. Some holders, on Saturday, offered best shipments of Limerick at 80s. to 82s.; outside brands at 78s.; Carlow and Waterford, at 82s. to 84s.; and Tralee, at 78s.; but without attracting buyers to any extent. For foreign there was a steady sale, commencing at 9s. to 9½s. for the best; but it declined towards the close of the market to 8s., and French down to 70s. There are rumours of sales of Clonmell and Carlow, at 76s. to 78s. on board for this and the two following months. In Bacon there was not so much doing at the above prices; but the weather is now more in its favour, and likely to improve the demand. Hams are in fair request at from 70s. to 76s. Lard of the best quality is rather more sought after, and slightly dearer.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—MONDAY, June 13.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets are very moderate, the general demand is inactive, and prices are not supported.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	2 8 to 3 0	Inferior Mutton ..	3 0 to 3 6
Middling do	3 2 .. 3 4	Middling do	3 8 .. 4 0
Prime large do.	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime do	4 2 .. 4 4
Prime small do.	3 8 .. 3 10	Veal	3 8 .. 4 8
Large Pork	3 4 .. 3 8	Small Pork	3 10 .. 4 4

Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland	per cwt. 86 to 88	Double Gloucester,	s. s.
Kiel	80 .. 86	per cwt.	66 to 72
Dorset (new)	96 .. —	Single, do.	60 .. 70
Ditto (middling)	— .. —	York Hams (new) ..	84 .. 94
Carlow (new)	80 .. 84	Westmoreland	80 to 90
Waterford, do.	74 .. 80	Irish	70 .. 80
Cork, do.	76 .. 82	American, do.	— .. —
Limerick, do.	74 .. 80	Wiltshire Bacon	— .. —
Sligo	74 .. 82	(green)	70 .. 76
Fresh Butter, per doz. 11 .. 12		Waterford Bacon ..	68 .. 70
Cheshire Cheese, per	—	Hamburg, do.	— .. —
cwt.	66 .. 86	American, do.	— .. —
Cheddar, do.	66 .. 80		

ENGLISH BUTTER, MONDAY, June 13.—A tolerably good

trade, at a reduction in price of 1s. to 4s. per cwt. Dorset, fine weekly .. 90s. to 92s. per cwt. Ditto middling .. 80s. to 84s. „ Devon .. 86s. to 88s. „ Fresh .. 9s. to 11s. 0d. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of Wharfen Bread in the Metropolis are

from 7d. to 8d.; and Household do., 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

HAY, FRIDAY, June 10.—Smithfield: Trade steady, at full prices.—Cumberland: A full average supply, and a moderate demand.—Whitechapel: Supply moderately good, and trade rather dull.

	At per load of 36 trusses.		Whitechapel.	
Meadow Hay....	60s. to 90s.	63s. to 90s.	60s. to 90s.	
Clover.....	80s. to 110s.	80s. to 108s.	80s. to 110s.	
Straw.....	27s. 34s.	28s. 35s.	27s. 34s.	

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Monday, June 13.—Since our last report the supply, both coastwise and by rail, has been large for the season, and the weather very warm. The demand has fallen off considerably, and all second-rate sorts are unsalable. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents.....	per ton	70s. to 120s.
Lincolnshire ditto.....		60s. to 90s.
Scotch ditto.....		60s. to 100s.
Ditto reds.....		60s. to 80s.
French Whites.....		—s. to —s.
Rhenish ditto.....		60s. to 70s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 13.—The Hop market maintains a firm tone at several shillings improvement upon last week's prices.

Mid and East Kents.....	126s. to 168s.
Weald of Kents.....	120s. to 140s.
Sussex Pockets.....	115s. to 130s.

SEEDS.

The operations in seeds were of very little interest this morning; and in the absence of business of importance, quotations remained nominally unaltered.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per quarter), sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing, 45s. to 50s.	
Linseed Cake (per ton).....	£2 to £9 10s.
Rapeseed (per last).....	£22 to £23, fine £24, old £21 to £24
Ditto, Cake (per ton).....	£4 10s. to £5 4s.
Cloverseed (per cwt.).....	44s. to 64s.
Mustard (per bushel).....	new white 7s. to 9s., brown 8s. to 11s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....	old 9s. to 12s.
Canary (per quarter).....	40s. to 42s.
Tares, Winter (nominal).....	Spring (per bushel) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Caraway (per cwt.).....	new 46s. to 47s., fine 48s.
Turnip, white (per bushel).....	Swede (nominal).
T-refoil (per cwt.).....	23s. to 28s.

FOREIGN SEEDS.

Linseed (p. r. q.).....	Baltic, 43s. to 46s.; Odessa 45s. to 49s.
Linseed Cake (per ton).....	£7 10s. to £9 10s.
Rapeseed (per ton).....	£4 10s. to £5 0s.
Hempseed, small, (per q.) 3s. to 4s., Do Dutch, 40s. to 42s.	
Tares (per q.).....	old, small 30s. to 36s., large 36s. to 42s.
Rye Grass (per q.).....	28s. to 35s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....	12s. to 14s.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.).....	46s. to 53s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.).....	52s. to 68s.

OILS, MONDAY, June 13.—Sperm Oil is steady, at £90 to £91; cod, £33 to £34 per ton. Rape Oil dull, and 6d. cheaper. Linseed moves off steadily, at a rise of 6d. per cwt. On the spot, the quotation is 28s. to 28s. 3d. Most other Oils are in but moderate request.

	£ s. d.	to	£ s. d.
Olives, Florence half-chests.....	1 0 0	to	1 2 0
Isaea.....	6 10 0	to	7 0 0
Gallipoli (252 gallons).....	64 0 0	to	0 0 0
Spanish.....	64 0 0	to	66 0 0
Linseed (cwt.).....	1 8 0	to	1 8 3
Rape, Pale.....	1 17 0	to	0 0 0
Soybean.....	1 15 0	to	0 0 0
Cod (can).....	33 10 0	to	0 0 0
Sisal, Pale.....	33 0 0	to	0 0 0
Ditto, Brown, Yellow, &c.....	30 0 0	to	32 0 0
Sperm.....	90 0 0	to	91 0 0
Head Matter.....	92 0 0	to	0 0 0
Whale, Greenland.....	34 0 0	to	35 0 0
Southern.....	33 0 0	to	36 0 0
Cocanutt (cwt.).....	1 18 0	to	2 1 0
Tallow.....	1 14 6	to	1 16 6

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 13.—Our market continues somewhat active, and prices have advanced since Monday last, from 6d. to 9d. per cwt. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 48s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 5 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock this day....	Casks. 21990	Casks. 21870	Casks. 36745	Casks. 33531	Casks. 23791
Price of Y. C....	38s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	37s. 3d.	3's. 3d.	47s. 6d.
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last week	1035	1583	832	1267	1194
Do. from 1st June	7333	2538	1976	1897	1817
Arrived last week	497	1327	24	685	
Do. from 1st June	155	1784	2188	809	2293
Price of Town....	39s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	49s. 3d.

COAL MARKET, MONDAY, June 13.—A heavy market, in anticipation of a large arrival for next day.—Stewart's, 16s.; Braddly's, 15s. 3d.; Haswell, 16s.; Tanfield, 14s. 6d.; Richardson's Tees, 14s. 3d.; Belis, 15s.; Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Welch Coal, 23s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 33; left from last day, 14.—Total, 47.

BRITISH WOOL.

LONDON, June 13.—Notwithstanding that the supply of English Wool on offer in the metropolis is comparatively small, and that there are still several foreign orders on the market, the demand—arising, in some measure, from the non-advance in the quotations of colonial qualities at the public sales brought to a close on Thursday last, and the rather heavy imports from Australia during the last fortnight—is less active. Prices, however, are fairly supported, if we except those of low blanket parcels, which are the turn in favour of buyers.

CURRENT PRICES.

	s. d.	to	s. d.
South Down Hoggets.....	1 4	to	1 6
Half-bred ditto.....	1 3	to	1 5
Ewes, clothing.....	1 2	to	1 3
Kent fleeces.....	1 1	to	1 3
Combining skins.....	1 1	to	1 4
Flannel wool.....	1 0	to	1 4
Blanket wool.....	0 8	to	1 0
Leicester fleeces.....	1 2	to	1 3

LEEDS, June 10.—There has been very little doing in sales of Wool this week; prices are nominally the same as last week.

FOREIGN, CITY, June 13.—The quantity of wool imported into London last week was 6,636 bales, of which 2,427 were from Sydney, 1,544 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,537 from Port Phillip, and 827 from the Cape. The rest was from Germany and Belgium.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—SCOTCH.—There continues to be a fair demand for Laid Highland Wool, both for the interior wants and to go back to Scotland; and the stocks here are in a small compass, and before any of the new clip can arrive, must be quite exhausted. Cheviot and Cross are still wanted.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.....	13 0	to 14 0
White Highland do.....	16 0	to 18 0
Laid Crossed do, unwashed.....	16 0	to 17 6
Do, washed.....	17 0	to 18 6
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed.....	18 6	to 20 0
Do, washed.....	20 6	to 23 0
White Cheviot do, do.....	28 0	to 30 0

FOREIGN.—The public sales took place here on the 9th and 10th inst., when 6,670 bales were brought forward, but a good

portion being Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, and not a favourite class, the competition was only fair, and a good portion was withdrawn. The East Indian brought fair prices, but not equal to the former sales here. Mogadore and Galatz were principally withdrawn. Imports for the week, 1,404 bales; previously this year, 36,059 bales.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 14.—The cotton market has been active since the receipt of the last American advices; and with the rather more pacific tenor of the continental advices to-day, prices of the lower descriptions of American chiefly in demand for speculation are nearly 1d. per lb. dearer than on Friday. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales, of which 4,500 were for export and speculation, and include 100 Egyptian, at 8d. to 17½d., and 500 Surat at 3½d. to 4½d. The sales since Thursday amount to 30,000 bales, and the imports to the same number. A leading speculative house has been busy again to-day, and is, in fact, almost the only buyer on speculation.

MANCHESTER, JUNE 14.—The hope that the conduct of Russia may not call for actual hostilities on the part of this country and France in the Turkish question has given rather more animation to the market for cotton yarns and cloths, and all sorts of light fabrics have sold rather freely at a slight advance. The reports from America of increased rates for cotton, as well as the strikes, tend to a continued advance of prices, but buyers concede it very reluctantly. In yarns there has been rather more business, and 40's mule was ½d. higher. The demand has improved for Germany, India, home consumption, and all the markets except those of the Mediterranean, which are still dull for obvious reasons. The turn-out still continues at Stockport, but at Bolton the employers have given the weavers an advance, which has induced them to continue work. At Blackburn, a small section of operatives, called twisters-in, who affix the reed to the warp in the loom, have demanded 25 per cent. advance, and it is feared their strike will stop the other branches. A large failure was reported in Manchester this morning, but is not traceable to any authentic source, and is believed to have arisen in some misconception on the part of a creditor who gave rise to the report.

PRODUCE MARKETS, TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

SUGAR.—790 hhds. of West India sold, about 2 0 of which were in public sale. Barbadoes, 33s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; Demerara, 33s. to 35s. 6d.; crystallized, 37s. 6d.; Jamaica, 32s. to 35s. 6d., which scarcely supported previous rates. 6,000 bags Mauritius were offered in public sale; 5,000 of middling and good qualities sold, the remainder bought in; prices ranged from 32s. to 35s. 6d., which were previous rates; also 1,000 bags Penang, 30s. to 36s. Two cargoes of foreign sold at private contract. The refined market dull, at last week's prices; grocery lumps, 45s. to 48s.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale to-day, or any business of importance done by private contract; but the article has a steady appearance.

COCOA.—1,000 bags Trinidad sold freely in public sale at 6d. to 1s. advance, 30s. to 38s.

TEA.—The public sale of 1,700 packages of Assam went off briskly at high prices.

RICE.—700 bags Bengal sold in public sale at 3d. advance, 11s.; and the market has a very firm appearance.

COCHINEAL.—The public sale of 170 bags went off heavily at rather lower prices.

COTTON.—800 bales sold at full prices.

TALLOW.—The market quoted dull at 47s. 6d.

Advertisements.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the Inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, FARRINGTON-STREET, LONDON (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BED.

STEADS in the Kingdom is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has added to his show-rooms two very large ones, which are devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Mattresses. Many of these are quite new, and all are marked in plain figures at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished in this country. Common Iron Bedsteads, from 16s. 3d.; Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 14s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 19s. 9d.; and Cots, from 21s. each. Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from £3 10s. to £31.

NEW FOLDING CHAIR BEDSTEAD.

—WILLIAM S. BURTON has pleasure in offering an entirely new and very ingenious WROUGHT-IRON CHAIR BEDSTEAD, which, from its being extremely light, durable, and portable (measuring, when folded, 2 feet 11 inches by 2 feet, by 3 inches deep), and easily and instantaneously convertible from a chair to a bedstead, or vice versa, presents to

MILITARY OFFICERS & PARTIES TRAVELLING an amount of comfort and elegance long desiderated, but hitherto unattainable. Price, £3 2s.; complete, with best hair mattress and stuffed arms, £3 12s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated, and Japan Wares, Iron and Brass Bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 & 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 & 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly invented and Patented application of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Chemically Prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared White India Rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.—To be obtained only at

61, GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON.
22, Gay-street, Bath.
24, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BEST COALS, 23s., NEWCASTLE, 22s.
E. and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS,
BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.
E. and W. S. respectfully inform their friends and the Public that their present PRICES of COALS are as above, and that the strictest attention is given to all orders.
WELCH COALS for STEAM PURPOSES (strongly recommended) at a reduced price.
BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

THE CHOICEST WINES AT IMPORT PRICE.
FULL MEASURE AND NO MISTAKE.

JOHN WHITE, 34, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.—Sherry, soft and nutty, 36s.; light Dinner ditto, 26s.; Port, 32s. to 48s., in brilliant condition; Champagne, 42s. per doz. case. SOLE CONSIGNEE OF THE PUREST CLARET in the London market, 38s. per doz. case; Dinner Claret, 26s. Delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash.

Parties are requested to call and taste these superior Wines, which can also be had at per gallon.

BARCLAY and CO'S STOUT, 3s. 6d. per DOZEN QUARTS, by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity, 4s. per Dozen.

BASS and CO'S PALE ALE, 6s. per Dozen Quarts, 3s. 6d. per Dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 28s., 30s., 36s., 42s.

OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.

DRAUGHT PORT, 26s., 28s., 30s.

CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

CASH ONLY.

W. WHITAKER, 24, CRUTCHED-FRIARS' CITY.

THE TEA DUTY is NOW REDUCED,
and we are enabled to sell—

Prime Congou Tea, at.....	3s. 0d. per lb.
The Best Congou Tea, at.....	3s. 4d. "
Rich Rare Souchong Tea at.....	3s. 8d. "
Good Green Tea, at.....	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. "
Prime Green Tea, at.....	4s. 0d. "
Delicious Green Tea, at.....	5s. 0d. "

We strongly recommend our friends to buy Tea at our present prices, as Teas are getting dearer. Those who purchase now will save money.

The BEST PLANTATION COFFEE is now 1s. per lb.; the BEST MOCHA, 1s. 4d.

Teas, Coffees, and all other goods, sent carriage free, by our own vans and carts, if within eight miles; and TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES sent carriage free to any part of England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards, by

PHILLIPS and Company, Tea and Colonial Merchants,
No. 8, King William-street, City, London.

DR. KING'S SARSAPARILLA COCOA.

TO those under a course of Sarsaparilla this COCOA will be found an excellent beverage, instead of tea or coffee (which decidedly excite the nervous system, and prevent medicine, particularly Sarsaparilla, from having its desired effect). Invalids with weak stomachs will receive more benefit from this pure Cocoa than any preparation, being made with true Cocoa Nibs, combined with pure Sarsaparilla, and rendered more palatable.

In Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., or 3 lbs. for 4s.

To prevent fraud, HENRY HIDES has caused his name to be put upon each packet, and without which none is genuine, and to imitate which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, and by the Proprietor, at his LABORATORY, 10, HUNGERFORD-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

BONNETS, CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

—Parisian Millinery Depot.—To Cash Purchasers, who are anxious to combine the newest and most becoming fashions with the strictest economy.—We are now SELLING the most fashionable and becoming BONNETS that can be procured, in rich French satin or glacé silk, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; mourning bonnets, of best patent crape, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; widows', with veil, 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Dunstable whole straws, new shape, 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.; fine Lutons, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.; fine rice straws, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; fine Tuscan bonnets, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; rich fancy Tuscan, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Paris-made Leghorns, 15s. 6d. to 25s.; white chip, for brides, 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; children's Leghorn hats, new shapes, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.; sun shade flaps, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; pretty morning caps, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.; dress caps, head dresses, &c., 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—At Cranbourn House, 39, Cranbourn-street, or at Economy House, 48, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and CO. Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING. OF THE VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

JOHN VOLLUM, 3, FINSBURY-PAVE-

MENT, CITY, LONDON, respectfully solicits the nobility, gentry, and families Furnishing, to inspect his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock, consisting of every description of Furniture suitable for the Mansion or Cottage, manufactured under his own personal inspection on the premises, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen. All the advantages of style, durability, and economy, being most rigidly observed, a substantial as well as truly elegant article is produced, the striking superiority of which over that common class of furniture now so general, will be at once apparent to all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, warranted all horse hair, 15s. 6d.; in Leather seats, 21s. to 25s.

SOLID MAHOGANY TELESCOPE DINING TABLES, Four and a-half Guinea; ditto Sideboards, Four to Six Guinea.

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD COUCHES in every variety of style, from Three and a-half Guinea.

EASY CHAIRS from 30s.; ARABIAN BEDSTEADS, with Cornices, £3 10s.; Marble-top Wash Stands, 28s.

MAHOGANY FOUR POST BEDSTEADS, with Cornice and Rings, Three and a-half Guinea; Mahogany Drawers, 45s.

The CARPET SHOW-ROOMS contain all the newest designs of the present season; Elegant Three-thread Brussels, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard; Patent Tapestry, ditto, 3s. 6d.; last year's patterns, 2s. 9d.

KIDDERMINSTER and DUTCH CARPETS, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. STAIR CARPETS, 1s. to 2s. 6d.

A Large Assortment of Damasks, Chintzes, Silk Taboretts, &c., &c., suitable for Bed and Window-curtains, from 10½d. per yard; trimmings to match.

GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. to 2s. 6s. per b.; ELEGANT GILT DRAWING-ROOM CORNICES at 2s. 6d. per foot.

A written warranty given with every article, as also references of the highest respectability if required.

Descriptive Catalogues sent free by post. No charge for packing country orders.

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SUPERIOR TO COFFEE, BUT LOWER IN PRICE.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE, ONE SHILLING PER POUND, or in
Packets, 6d., 3d., and 1d. each,

A preparation from the choicest Cocos of the English markets, and manufactured by the Company's much-admired process, as shown by them in full operation at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and for which the "Council" Medal was awarded.

At the present time, when many unwholesome articles are recommended as substitutes for Coffee, it may be considered a fitting opportunity to direct public attention to the fact, that Coffee itself is far inferior in nutritive qualities to Cocoa.

It is needless to insist upon this, as Chocolate, or

PROPERLY-PREPARED COCOA,

is now universally recommended by the Medical Profession, as more conducive to health than and other vegetable substance which enters into the human dietary; and the superiority of the above

ONE SHILLING FRENCH CHOCOLATE,

over raw and unprepared Cocos, may be judged of by the perfection attained in its manufacture, owing to which it may be used either as

FOOD OR BEVERAGE.

PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

DISTINGUISHED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND THE UNANIMOUS AWARD OF BOTH

"COUNCIL" AND "PRIZE" MEDALS AT THE GREAT
EXHIBITION OF 1851.

MANUFACTURERS OF BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, AND
FRENCH SYRUPS.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the Principal Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists in the Kingdom.

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Printed by MIALI and COCKSHAW, at 6, Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London; and published by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of No. 15, Hill-street, Peckham, at the Office, 69, Fleet-street, London.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1853.